STATE LIBRARY.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1833. NO. 1.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANY.

From the London Athenæum.

THE LAST PRAYER OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

'O Domine Deus! speravi in te,
'O care mi Jesu, nunc libera me:—
'In dura catena, in misera pœna,
'Desidero te—
'Languendo, gemendo, et genuflectendo,
'Adoro, imploro, ut liberes me,'

It was the holy twilight hour, and clouds in crimson pride
Sail'd thro' the golden firmanent, in the calm evening tide;
The peasant's cheerful song was hushed by every hill and glen—
The City's voice stole faintly out, and died the hum of men;
And as Night's sombre shades came down o'er Day's resplendent eye,
A faded face, from a prison cell, gazed out upon the sky;
For to that face the glad bright sun of earth for aye had set,
And the last time had come to mark eve's starry coronet!
Oh, who can paint the bitter thoughts that o'er her spirit stole,
As her pale lips gave utterance to feeling's deep control;
While shadow'd from life's vista back, throng'd, 'mid her bursting tears,
The fantasies of early hope—dreams of departed years:
Where Pleasure's light was sprinkled, and silver voices flung
Their rich and echoing cadences, her virgin hours among;
When there came no shadow on her brow—no tear to dim her eye;
When there frown'd no cloud of sorrow in her being's festal sky.
Perchance at that lone hour the thought of early visions came,
The trance that touched her lip with song at *Love's* mysterious flame;
When she listened to the low breath'd tones of him the idol One,
Who shone in her mind's imaging, first ray of pleasure's sun:
Perchance the walk in evening hours—the impassioned kiss and vow
The warm tear on the kindling cheek—the smile upon the brow;
But they came like flowers that wither—and the light of all had fled,
As a hue from April's pinion o'er earth's budding bosom shed!
And thus, as star came after star, into the boundless heaven,
Were her deep thoughts and eloquent, in pensive numbers given,
There were the offerings of a heart where grief had long held sway,
And now—the night, the hour had come, to give her feelings way:
It was the last, dim night of life—the sun had sunk to rest,
And the blue twilight haze had crept on the far mountain's breast!—
And thus as in her sadden'd heart the tide of love grew strong,
Pour'd her meek, quiet spirit forth, this flood of mournful song:
The shades of evening gather now o'er the mysterious earth;
The viewless winds are whispering their strain of breezy mirth;
The gentle moon hath come to shed a flood of glory round,
In the silence of this calm repose—the beauty of the ground,
And in the free, sweet gales, that sweep along my prison bar,
Seem borne the soft, deep harmonies of every kindling star:
I see the blue streams glancing in the mild and chasten'd light,
And the gem lit fleecy clouds, that steal along the brow of night.
Oh, must I leave existence now while life should be like spring—
While Joy should cheer my pilgrimage with gladness from his wing?
Are the songs of Hope for ever flown—the syren voice which flung
The chaunt of youth's warm happiness from the beguiler's tongue?
Shall I drink no more the melody of babbling stream or bird,
Or the scented gale of summer, as the leaves of June are stirred?
Shall the pulse of love wax fainter, and the spirit shrink from death,
As the bud-like thoughts that lit my heart fade in its chilling breath?
I have pass'd the dreams of childhood, and my loves and hopes are gone;
And I turn to thee, Redeemer! oh, you blest and holy One!
Tho' the rose of health has vanished—tho' the mandate hath been spoken,
And one by one the golden links of life's fond chain are broken;
Yet can my spirit turn to Thee, the Chast'ner! and can bend
In humble suppliance at thy feet my Father and my Friend!
Thou who hast crown'd my youth with hope—my early days in glee—
Give me the eagle's fearless wing—the dove's, to mount to Thee!
I loose my foolish hold on life—its passions and its cares—
How brief the golden extacies of its young, careless years!
I give my heart to earth no more—the grave may clasp me now;
The words, whose tone I loved, may play in the dim cypress bough;
The birds, the streams are eloquent; yet, I shall pass away,
And in the light of Heaven shake off this cumbrous load of clay;—
Shall join the lost, the lov'd of earth, and meet in each kindred breast,
"'Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest!'"

N. G.

Philadelphia.

* These lines, so melodious in the original, as susceptible of equally melodious translation, were written by the unfortunate MARY, a short time before her melancholy execution.

A LEAF FROM A REEFER'S LOG.

On the morning of the 15th Nov. [illegible] one of our seamen died, and, as there was every appearance of a severe gale, he was buried the same afternoon. The funeral service of the Episcopal church was read over him, the poor fellow's body consigned to the deep, and the order given to 'pipe down.'

My companion resumed with me his monotonous walk, fore and aft the quarter deck, on the lee-side, talking over the fate of the man just gone, and who had been a favorite among the others, and, now and then, giving a look at the skipper, (of whom he stood in salutary awe,) just to see whether he was in good humour. He was standing upon the Jacob's ladder, watching the threatening clouds, that seemed to grow blacker and more angry every moment. The first lieutenant had stationed himself upon an arm chest on the quarter, observing quietly the increasing sea that, at one moment, displayed a crest of pure white, and the next sent a shower of spoondrift from one wave to another; and every now and then bending an inquiring look upon the Captain, as if he would say, when are you going to order to reef in another reef? All at once the craft gave a heavy lee lurch, so did Harry and I; we shipped some plentifully into the lee ports, and we sent into the water, and when we recovered the use of our feet, we saw the two three naked officers, and the lieutenant of the watch, making themselves very merry at our expence; we tried hard for a laugh, but our efforts were unsuccessful. Our turn came on ere for while the captain was enjoying his sport, a sea took us on the quarter, and not about just enough of its curling head to give the old man a handsome washdown. We both smiled, but when we saw his face as black as the weather, we felt not the least inclination to indulge in further mirth. The order was given to the first lieutenant, and 'all hands reef topsails.' Reef topsails responded through the ship accompanied by the shrill pipe of the boatswain. Reef was taken after reef, and it was not until after ten o'clock, that the vessel was got under a close reefed fore topsail and storm stay-sails, and the thoroughly billed, top officers received permission to come on deck. We now expected to hear the order to 'pipe down,' but it never passed with no noise except the straining of the vessel, the whistling of the wind among the rigging, varied every now and then with the swash of the sea, making a clean breach over us, without proving any great addition to our comfort. A little after eleven the fore-top-sail split with a noise equal to the report of a nine-pounder, and at the same moment, one of our anchors getting off the bows, enlivened the scene without adding much to our amusement. Before the anchor was secured, a sea struck us forward, and washed overboard our old Boatswain and three men; the boatswain and one man got on board again, and the other two were blotted from the book of life. In the course of a short time the anchor was secured, the fore-and-main stay-sail hauled down, and the vessel hove to, as the expression is, like a duck.

I had noticed that during the night there had been strong symptoms of disapprobation among the old seamen, and accident put me in possession of the cause. I was standing in the waist, leaning against a gun and holding on to the life-line, when I heard an old quarter-master grumble to a petty officer, 'It's no use working after all. Times for when a skipper don't know no more nor to launch a poor fellow's hull overboard on Friday, any green horn might know the ship wouldn't be a safe one till next banyan day over.'—'Aye,' says Tim, 'did I seen the Mother Carey's Chickens, thicker nor soger in Gibraltar, jist before Hawkins was launched overboard, and after they stood off to the norrard, and not one the last of them all; and, moreover, that grey monkey they call Jenney, as was alone when she was picked up in the desert Araby, (and now the bloody soger turns out to be a hen,) took a look out on the yards when they piped to dinner, and kept a light watch and to windward till they piped the afternoon grog. I knowed that meant *and by for trouble!*'—This let me into the secret; and old superstition had been forgotten, and a man buried on a day considered particularly unfortunate.—The men had done their duty from their high state of discipline, but not from expectation of saving the ship or their own lives, and had it not been for the strict obedience they were habituated to pay to their officers, their forebodings might have proved true, and all hands have been sacrificed to an idle superstition.

The conversation of the two seamen was interrupted by the call of all hands to splice the main brace, and of course no seaman waited for a second invitation to the hall or grog tub. The officers received permission for one half to go below at a time, and get some refreshments; when we went below, we found one of the ward room boys, who presented the compliments of the officers of that mess, together with a cold ham, large pitcher of punch, and never was a present received, that imparted more gratification to the presenters. One muddy was placed in the corner of the steerage, with his feet braced against the lashed table, holding the pitcher, while the rest were rummaging the locker, for knives and tin pots; these were soon procured, and never was a merrier supper eaten on shore, with all the luxurious appliances in this world, and the smile of woman to gladden the feast, although we were were not far from a lee shore, and thought it quite probable we might bring up every moment.

When the next banyan-day (Friday) came round, I asked the old boatswain's mate, how we had got clear, after burying a man on Friday? He said, that it might be the loss of the two men that night, was sufficient, but he added, shaking his head, till the long queue whipped both ears, 'maybap you wont weather trouble so easy the next time, and when you've been on salt water as long as I have, you'll find banyan-day an't no day to wet a dead man's jacket!'

THE GREEK BARBER.

* * * I crossed the ferry to Poros. Now the conveniences for the indulgence of the toilet, situated as I then was, were exceedingly limited; and seeing the depot of an artist, vulgarly recognized as a barber, abundantly stocked with clean towels and keen looking razors, I entered, and intimated my wish to have my hair cut, and the performance of other little operations in his line, to the effect that I might be made comfortable. I seated myself complacently upon the bench which was extended round the room, and folded my legs under me with as much grace as the little practice I had had in that position enabled me. Seeing that I was a Frank—Franks generally pay better than natives—the master of the shop approached me with an air of considerable deference. He was a good natured looking Greek, particularly neat and trim in his attire. He wore his crimson Phesi jauntingly on one side, discovering a great portion of his very clear shorn temple. His eyebrows were reduced to a beautifully fine curved line, his mustaches, though very large and thick, were balanced to a hair; in fact, it might be said of him, that he carried the best recommendation to his customers in his face.

From his waist hung a broad leathern strap, and his girdle was garnished with several razors of very peculiar construction, very narrow in the blade and firmly fixed in straight wooden handles. He addressed me with an 'Orsse Effendi, 'Fitheless,' (command me sir! what is your wish?) I signified my intentions. 'Effthese,' said he,—(speedy)—and, with his left hand, stretching the strap that hung from his middle, he smoothed it down with his right, and ended by giving it two or three smart slaps, that sounded like the smart crack of a rifle. The art of making this noise is as peculiar to the barbers of the east, as the cracking a whip is to the French postboy. Having strapped a razor he removed my cap, and I then thought it high time to enter into a remonstrance, saying that I did not wish to have my head shaved, but simply my hair cut. 'I understand you so,' said he, 'and am going to do it.' 'But,' interrupted I, 'surely not with a razor, have you no got a——' imitating the action of a pair of scissors with my finger. 'Do not be afraid,' said he, and a smile of contempt passed over his features as he, without further parley, applied his razor to my devoted head, and scraped from it a quantity of hair. 'There,' said he, 'if you are not satisfied, I will send to my uncle Theodoree, the tailor, for his shears.' I was compelled to submit, though in the full expectation of being scalped at every stroke of his accursed tool. When he pronounced the operation ended, I was not a little surprised to find my hair very decently cut, and myself unhurt.

He then proceeded to place under my chin a pewter basin, with a large rim cut out to fit the neck; and having washed my chin and cheeks with his fingers, and rubbed them with a piece of hard soap, he removed the basin, and putting his foot on the bench on which I sat, he laid my head gently upon his knee. He went on to shave me, not as our barbers do, by drawing the razor towards himself, but by pushing it from him outwards, pinching the skin up into ridges, and taking only at a stroke the crown of each ridge, making it not only tedious, but to me an excruciating operation, although, on the other hand, a very perfect one, for the face will remain smooth and beardless for a day or two. They seem to cut about eight and forty hours' growth beneath the skin. This ended, he put some questions to me; to which I, having no idea of the consequences, but supposing some matter of course, nodded an assent. He then tucked several towels down my neck and back, and gave me another pewter basin of the same construction as the first, but much larger. I had before observed a wooden bracket like an old fashioned gallows, projecting from the wall over my head, though without suspecting its use. Upon this he suspended a pewter pail having a stop-cock in the bottom. He then produced a large wooden bowl, containing a quantity of soap, and with a piece of raw silk, made a wash sufficient to wash the whole population of the island. I saw him deposit this on the bench by his side and bare his arms to the elbow. I witnessed all this preparation with some little anxiety, and even apprehension: but encumbered as I was by my position and his infernal paraphernalia, he had me completely in his power; and as to remonstrance, he took an effectual method of cutting short any solecisms I might have committed against the dignity of Greece, by turning the stop-cock of the bucket above me, and with the speed of thought, down came a bucket of scalding water! I tried to scream; the power of utterance was gone. I would have thrown the basin at him, but then my whole body must have been parboiled; I had nothing left but to endure. At last the deluge ceased Now, thought I, now, thou perfidious barber,—though thou wert even the progenitor of Sir Edward himself—now will I be revenged of thee. I will dip thee in thy own copper, and hang thee up to dry like a lathered napkin, as a warning to all my detestable craft how they exercise their atrocities upon confiding Franks. But alas! I opened my eyes, glistening with the fire of fury, but to be quenched with tears of torture Oh, the lather! the lather! In a moment I was smothered—eyes, nose, ears and mouth—with the very sublimated essence of soap suds! The souls of the great grand father of all barbers throughout all generations, must have concentrated their wickedness in this individual. He insinuated the compound into my eyes, he blew it into my nostrils, he crammed it into my mouth, and thrust it into my ears. Soap suds and hot water! soap suds and hot water!! soap suds and hot water!!!—three times over. I can do no more; 'tis like Alfonso's dagger—

'It rouses horrid images—away with it!'

At last, he took from a dome-topped towel horse, that stood in the centre of the room, over a basin of burning charcoal, a hot napkin, which he folded, turban like, upon my head, while with another, he dried my sunken countenance as well as he could. I was completely subdued—my spirit was broken; he might have tweaked me by the nose, and I should scarce have known it; but yet I wondered why these latter kindnesses were vouchsafed me. Alas! it was only to prolong my existence till I had endured, to their full extent, the enormities the monster yet meditated against me. He took my hand in one of his, and, placing the other upon my shoulder, suddenly extended my arm, making every joint crack. The other arm ——. But I hasten over this part of my narrative: the remembrance is too painful to dwell upon. He took possession of my head, and causing it to perform a movement, after the fashion of our harlequin, he gave it such a dexterous twist on one side, producing a report that sounded, to my hearing, almost the only faculty I had left, like the crack of doom! I thought the whole vertebral column was dislocated. He then placed me upright, my back against the wall, retreated some three or four paces, and raising his hands, rushed with outspread palms against my chest, with such force as to cause the involuntary ejaculation of ha! as loud as an Irish pastor. The measure of his iniquity now being full, he called for a tchibouque and a cup of coffee, and, presenting them to me in the most obsequious manner, this more obsequious perpetrator of all these atrocities had the impudence to wish me a good health and many ages.

STORY OF A PIKE.

The desperate voracity of the pike is not more remarkable than the extraordinary retention of life it possesses after being removed from its native element. The following is a remarkable and rather ludicrous instance of its possession of both characteristics, for the truth of which we can safely pledge our veracity. An acquaintance, who is a perfect enthusiast in the science of Angling, sometime ago strapped the creel over his shoulder, took the rod in his hand, and with a plentiful and select assortment of hooks, bait, and fly, in his pocket, set off, on a piscatory pilgrimage, to the banks of the Clyde Where he casually encountered a shepherd, with his Colley at his foot, and whilst exchanging news and a pinch of rappee with the pastoral patriarch, our acquaintance observed a frog spring out of the grass in the water—which it had no sooner done than an immense pike shot with the speed of lightning from beneath the bank, and the next moment poor Monsieur Frog became an inmate of the monster's insatiable maw. In an instant, the five piece hickory rod was screwed together, the hooks fixed to the line, and another unfortunate 'paddock,' as the shepherd termed it, being soon found and transfixed, our friend retreated back to a proper distance and threw in the bait. No sooner had it dropped into the water than it was in the jaws of the pike, when the barbs were forthwith struck into his gums, and after about half an hour's desperate tussle, a huge 12lb. fish was laid on the green sward. Whilst our friend was undoing his rod and tackle, having made the shepherd a gift of the prize, the colley that had watched the sport seemingly with much attention, was going snuffling and smelling round the captive, and wagging his tail evidently with great satisfaction. Tired at last with scrutinizing, the unsuspicious quadruped sat down with his rump towards the fish, and the bushy tuft of his tail lying temptingly near the jaws of the latter it snapped at and caught hold of it.—No words can paint the terror and surprise of the poor colley at this unwonted assault on his person! First he bolted straight out for a hundred yards or so, like an arrow—then wheeled round with the circular rapidity of a mill stone—and finally sprung into the water, thinking, no doubt, that his assailant would prefer emancipation and safety in his native element, to the gratification of a malicious revenge; and so no doubt it would: but the wishes of both were fated to be baulked—the hair having got so warped round the pike's jaws and grinders, that the latter was totally unable to disengage itself. Away swam the dog across the river, the pike tugging and tearing with might and main—now pulling poor colley the one moment fairly below the water by sheer weight and strength: the next, lifting his hurdies 'high in air,' as it sprung aloft in its struggles to get free—at every pull the terrified quadruped bellowing forth his alarm; whilst the two spectators, completely overcome by the ludicrous novelty of the spectacle, absolutely roared with laughter till 'the tears coursed one another down their noses' with downright mirth. Having landed on the opposite bank, the colley took direct for his master's cottage (which was a gunshot or two off the river) at full speed—the pike throwing incessant pirouettes in the air, to each of which a lengthened howl was responded. Anxious to see the termination of this laughable affair, our friend accompanied the shepherd across a neighbouring ford, and on arriving at the domicile, found the whole family, wife, weans, dogs, cats, and chuckies, in a state of tumultuous uproar and confusion that baffles description. The unfortunate colley had crept under the bed with his tail-piece, whence he literally sent forth shrieks of agony and terror. Having pulled him out by the neck, the gudewife's shears were put in requisition, and the poor dog was soon freed from his truly unwilling persecutor; yet notwithstanding all the bumping and thumping which the latter had undergone in its awkward career to the cottage, our friend assures us that the voracious animal actually snapped at and sunk its teeth into the porridge stick which was employed to force open its jaws! After resting himself a little, and giving the gratified shepherd, in addition to the fish, a caulker from his flask, our friend resumed his pilgrimage, highly diverted with the strange and unexpected sport he had met with.

Dumfries Journal.

The Rail Road now in use from Amboy to Bordentown, is thirty miles in length. It is said that when the whole arrangements are completed, which will be in a few days, the travelling over it will be accomplished in about *fifty minutes.*—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

SLANDER SUIT.

The Albany Daily Advertiser, of Thursday states, that at the present term of the Circuit Court, held in that city, a suit for slander was tried, in which G. W. Ryckman, was plaintiff, and Joseph W. Perkins, ex sheriff of London, defendant. The jury on Wednesday rendered a verdict for plaintiff of *seven thousand dollars.* Mr. Ryckman was one of the Editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser.

From the United States Telegraph.

NATURAL WONDERS.

It is very surprising, that two of the greatest natural curiosities in the world are within the United States, and yet scarcely known to the best informed of geographers and naturalists. The one is a beautiful water-fall in Franklin county, Georgia; the other a stupendous precipice in Pendleton district, South Carolina; they are both faintly mentioned in the late edition of Morse's Geography; but not as they merit. The Tuccoa Falls are much higher than the falls of Niagara. The column of water is propelled beautifully over a perpendicular rock, and when the stream is full it passes down without being broken. All the prismatic effect, seen at Niagara illustrates the spray of Tuccoa. The table mountain in Pendleton district, South Carolina, is an awful precipice of 900 feet. Many persons reside within five, seven, or ten miles of this grand spectacle who have never had curiosity or taste enough to visit it. It is now however occasionally visited by curious travellers, and sometimes men of science.

Very few persons who have once cast a glimpse in the almost boundless abyss, can again exercise sufficient fortitude to approach the margin of the chasm. Almost every one, in looking over, almost involuntary falls to the ground, senseless, nerveless and hapless; and would inevitably be precipitated headlong and dashed to atoms, were it not for measures of caution and security, that have always been deemed indispensable to a safe indulgence of the curiosity of the visiter or spectator. Every one on proceeding to the spot whence it is usual to gaze over the wonderful deep, has in his imagination a limitation, graduated by a reference to instances with which his eye has been familiar. But in a moment, eternity as it were, is presented to his astonished senses; and he is instantly overwhelmed. His system is no longer subject to his volition or his reason, and he falls like a mass of pure matter. He then revives, and in a wild delirium surveys a scene, which for a while he is unable to define by description or imitation.

How strange it is the Tuccoa Fall and Table Mountain, are not more familiar to Americans! Either of them would distinguish an empire or a state in Europe.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

ARREST OF THE DUCHESS DE BERRI —EMBARGO ON THE VESSELS OF HOLLAND IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO HOLLAND AND BELGIUM—REPORTED LOSS OF THE CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.

The ship Manchester, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 11th and Havre to the 12th Nov. and the brig Dapper, also at New York from Hull, brings papers of that place to the 18th containing London dates of the 10th November.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

The item of intelligence which has a deep and leading interest for the American reader, is that in relation to the reported loss of the U. S. frigate Constellation, with nearly all her crew. We shall first notice the report, and then add the statements which justify the hope that the story is unfounded. The Journal du Havre, of the 11th and 12th Nov. contains the following annunciation:

Lloyd's List of the 9th Nov. which we received this morning announces the following melancholy event, which we have scarcely time to relate:

TRIESTE, Oct. 27.

By a vessel arrived this morning in 16 days from Smyrna, we learn the loss of the American frigate Constellation, at Rhodes. All on board perished, except the Capt. and six of the seamen. In the same gale of wind, (coup de vent,) a Greek steamboat was lost in the Gulph of Volo, with her cargo, passengers, and all on board.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in allusion to the above report says:—"From what we know of the position of the Constellation about the time the disaster must have happened, and from the apparently authentic shape in which the intelligence reaches us, there is, we lament to say, very little doubt of its correctness. The Constellation left Smyrna on the 15th Oct. and gave convoy to the brig Junius as far as the vicinity of Rhodes, where she parted company on the 18th, and was intending to return to Smyrna. On Tuesday of last week, we published a long letter from one of her officers, dated the same day, and put on board the Junius when they parted company. The vessel at Trieste must have left Smyrna on the 11th, which was two days before the sailing of the Constellation. In order to bring this painful intelligence, therefore, she must have stopped at Rhodes or some of the neighbouring islands. The Constellation sailed from Norfolk for Madeira, Lisbon and the Mediterranean, on the 10th of April last, expecting to be absent about three years. The following was a list of her officers when she left the United States:'

Captain—George Read, saved.

Lieutenants.—Abraham Bigelow, Samuel W. Lecompte, A. I. D. Brown, John Rudd, David R. Stewart, A. K. Long.

Acting Sailing Masters—W. H. Noland and Geo. M. Hooe.

Purser—Josiah Colston.

Surgeon—Mordecai Morgan.

Chaplain—Walter Colton.

Comd'g Marines—Landon N. Carter.

As't Surgeons—Lawrason and John C. Mercer.

Passed Midshipmen—Thos. Turner, John B. Cutting and Horatio G. Myers. *Midshipmen*—Jas. F. Miller, Wm. J. H. Robertson, John T. Williams, Francis V. Delbrough, Wm. L. Hemdon, Thos. A. Budd, Rich'd. L. Trassier, James G. Stanly, Wm. R. Posteli, Geo. Wickham, Henry H. Lewis, J. R. Mulaney, —— Eustis.

Gunner, Henry Keeling; *Boatswain*, Wm. Brown; *Sailmaker*, Benj. Crow; *Carpenter*, Alonzo Jones; *School Master*, —— Lippet; *Captain's Clerk*, C. C. Barklay; *Purser's Steward*, Wm. Bachellor.

Capt. Reed was probably on shore when the disaster occurred, and if so, there is reason to hope that his lady is also safe.

The Commercial Advertiser, speaking on this subject, remarks that 'the account is so brief, and unaccompanied with a detail of circumstances, that there is some room to hope that there has been some mistake in the information. This hope gathers force from the fact that a letter from Capt. Read has been published, dated at Sea in the Levant, on the 17th of Oct. and a letter from Dr. Morgan, the surgeon of the frigate, has also been received, dated at Milo, the 20th of Oct. when all were well on board. It is inferred to be impossible, if she was safe on the 20th, that a vessel arriving at Trieste on the 27th, in sixteen days from Smyrna, could have brought from the latter place an account of her loss. This inference would be conclusive were it certain that the voyage was direct from Smyrna to Trieste, without touching at Rhodes, for she left the former place on the 11th. The Constellation appears to have been on her way westward from the Levant, and had reached Milo on the 20th.—If, therefore, the accident happened at Rhodes within the seven days she must have made a retrograde movement to the eastward of nearly four degrees of latitude before the misfortune occurred. Rhodes is not on the regular track from Smyrna to Trieste; yet admitting that the Trieste vessel touched there, the probability of the account is somewhat diminished by its sailing the long distance of nearly 1000 miles from Rhodes to Trieste in seven days, and consuming the less than nine in running down from Smyrna to Rhodes.'

We are still more gratified to find, in the second edition of the New York Daily Advertiser, the following statement, disproving the report in question.

'We have a letter before us, received in this city by the parents of a seaman of the Constellation, dated on board, Oct. 16th [illegible] all well on board and [illegible] report of the loss of the vessel, which had been circulated at some of the ports.

'Besides this, we have only to recur to dates previously received in this country, to be persuaded that there can be no ground for the alarming report. The brig James which arrived at Boston on the 14th inst. reported that she was convoyed by the Constellation to Cerigo, where she parted company with her on the 19th of Oct.'

'The report is that she was lost on the 13th of that month—4 days before. We are extremely happy to contradict so painful a story.'

The European intelligence is highly interesting. For the following arrangement of it we are indebted to the Commercial Advertiser.

FRANCE.

Arrest of the Duchess of Berri.

The papers before us contain the particulars of the arrest of this lady. She was taken at Nantes on the 7th of Nov. while in company with the Count de Menars, Mlle. de Kersabriec and M. Guibour. She was immediately conducted to the castle of Nantes. The Moniteur contains a royal ordonnance declaring that a bill shall be presented to the Chambers for them to decide upon the case of the Princess.

The Breton of Nantes, of the 7th, contains the following particulars respecting the arrest:—

"Positive intelligence having been received that the Duchess had made inquiries whether she might return with security to the house of Mlle. Duguigny, in the rue du Chateau, where she had formerly been concealed, and had an answer in the affirmative, the Lt. General of the military division, the General commanding the department, the Mayor of Nantes, the Prefect, the Colonel of the National Guard, and M. Bufresne, the substitute of the Procureur du Roi, made in concert every arrangement for her discovery and capture. One of the Duchess' agents preceded her 24 hours, and yesterday morning notice was given to the authorities that Mlle. Kersabiec was seen to enter the house in the disguise of a peasant girl.

At half past 1 o'clock, a person who was in the confidence of the Duchess, came to give information that she herself had arrived, and in less than five minutes after, the rue des Carmelites and the rue Basse du Chateau were completely invested, and not a single person was allowed to pass. The authorities then demanded entrance into the house of Mlle. Duguigny, and as some delay took place in opening the door, preparations were made for forcing it. This however, did not become necessary. The table was found ready laid for dinner for two more persons than those which appeared. On this being remarked, it was said that the brother and sister of Mlle. Duguigny were expected, but were not yet arrived. The house was then searched. One place of concealment was found and most minutely examined, but no discovery was made. In the garrets there was discovered a small room with a fire place, which under different circumstances would have been considered uninhabitable, but the remains of papers recently burnt showed that some person must have left it but a short time before. A letter was also found upon the table, which during the hurry of alarm escaped the flames. It came from Paris, and between the lines were others written in sympathetic ink, addressed to the Duchess, informing her that she was betrayed by a person who was in her confidence, and whom she admitted to her table. It appeared that she had not time to read the whole before she was disturbed. All the houses in the streets above mentioned were strictly guarded throughout the night—the National Guards partaking in this service."

At last, after an anxious and persevering search, at 10 o'clock this morning, the Duchess of Berri, the Count de Menars, and M. Guibourg were found most unexpectedly in a room, concealed behind the chimney of a fireplace, in which there had been a fire throughout the night.

The Breton of Nantes of the 8th November, gives the following further particulars respecting the Duchess of Berri, and the circumstances of her arrest:—

"The cry of 'to arms,' was no longer re-echoed in La Vendee, the peasantry recovered from their delusion, were convinced of the good faith of the existing government, and full of hope for the future from the abundant harvest, became anxious to enjoy tranquillity; the abandoned and fugitive were dying with misery and despair; and, in fine, civil war had no longer any chance of success. The Duchess wandering in the environs of Nantes, only escaped from the active searches made for her person but by almost daily changing her abode and her disguise. Sometimes she wore the habit of a tender of cows or sheep; at others she appeared as a miller, then as the femme de chambre of some wealthy house, afterwards as a peasant's wife. Not unfrequently she eluded pursuit by being carried in a large bundle of hay upon the shoulders of some sturdy driver of a team of oxen. At length the Duchess was satisfied there was no safety for her, but in large towns; but at the same time, was ignorant of the new and rigid vigilance of the police, which ceased neither night nor day. She consequently determined to come to Nantes, where she had several times before resided without detection, and where the house of Mlle. Duguigny was prepared for her reception. The police, however, had accurate information of her intentions, and posted numerous secret agents at every avenue, who discovered the Duchess coming through the town with Mlle. Kersabiec, of Pont Saint Martin, in the dresses of peasants. When the authorities entered the house of Mlle. Duguigny, the dining room was the first object of their visit.

The room was decorated with Fleur de Lys, and inscriptions bearing the words Navarino, Trocadero, Algiers, &c. Fires were burning in several rooms, and in one of them the heat was very great. This was the chimney that concealed the entrance to the retreat of the Duchess [illegible] that they became [illegible] of their situation [illegible] voluntary movements, which at [illegible] were heard, and led to their detection. At last, after remaining twenty hours shut up, they were compelled to call out that they were ready to surrender, and when they were released, they were almost in a state of suffocation. Mlle. Kersabiec, in the dress of a servant, came out first. She was followed by the Duchess, then by the Count de Menars, and lastly by M. Guibourg, who very nearly fainted, and afterwards declared, that he was pressed so close against the chimney, that every blow of the hammer with which the officers struck to ascertain whether it was hollow, went to his heart. The Princess on coming into the room, immediately said, 'It is unnecessary to continue your search, I am the Duchess de Berri. Where is the General? I entrust myself to his known military honour. If there be any guilty person here it is I alone. These gentlemen, and this lady, have only obeyed my commands." The Princess was completely disfigured by the dust and dirt of the hole in which she had been so long shut up, but at the same time preserved her presence of mind; so likewise did Mlle. Kersabiec, but the Count de Menars and M. Guibourg were quite exhausted. Gen. Count de Erlon, M. Maurece Duval, the Prefect, the Mayor of Nantes, the Col. of the National Guards, and the Substitute of the Procureur du Roi, then came and officially identified the Duchess of Berri, and a process verbal was drawn up accordingly. The examining magistrate then proceeded to interrogate the parties and witnesses, and all the requisite judicial formalities having been gone through, the Duchess, accompanied by Mlle. Kersabiec, the Count de Menars and M. Guibourg, was conducted to the Castle by Gen. Dermoncourt. The most respectful attentions were paid to the Princess, and every due consideration to the other prisoners. Several places of concealment had been formed in the house of Mlle. Duguigny, one of which was sufficiently spacious to hold ten people, but it was discovered from the wall having been newly coloured. In another of these secret places there were four engines and tools for coining, a printing press, and a great number of proclamations, including one to the people of Nantes, in which the Duchess promises them that if they would declare in favour of Henry V. the seat of government should be fixed at Nantes during the whole of the duration of the Regency. The Duchess occupies in the Castle the apartments of the Colonel of Artillery."

The Duchess proceeded on foot to the castle; not a murmur was heard while she was passing to the place of confinement.

The Courier Francois states that the Emperor of Russia had granted to Charles X. a pension to be paid out of the funds proceeding from confiscated property in Poland, belonging to the defenders of liberty.

A letter from the Havre correspondent of the New York American, has this Postscript of the 15th November:

"There is nothing new this morning. There was a *report* in Paris yesterday that Prince Polignac had escaped from Ham, and another *report* that the King of Prussia had declared formally to the King of Holland that he must expect no assistance from him."

ENGLAND.

Letters from Deal of Nov. 6, mention that the whole of the ships of war in the Downs were ready to sail for the Dutch coast, and were only prevented by a severe gale which was then blowing.

An embargo has been laid on all Dutch vessels; the order in council will be found below. In alluding to this measure, a London paper remarks:

'We learn from Hull that so great is the distress in that port, owing to the intercourse with Holland being interrupted, that serious fears are entertained of popular commotion. Letters from Staffordshire state, that several large orders have been returned to the iron foundries there, in consequence of the impossibility of shipping them for Holland at this period. Several large packages of woollen goods have been returned upon the hands of the manufacturers from the same cause.'

One of the French line of battle ships recently at Spithead had an oven on her orlop deck, which supplies each man with one-third of his daily allowance of bread, the remaining two-thirds being biscuit.

HULL Nov. 13.—We have received the London papers of Saturday, November 10th. They add little to the information of which we were already in possession. Actual hostilities have not yet commenced. It is stated in one of the London papers that intelligence had reached Lloyd's in the course of the day, that a large Russian fleet had actually entered the Scheldt. The Suffrein, the French Admiral's ship, and other vessels of the squadron scattered in the late gale, arrived at Dover on Friday 9th, and a portion of the combined fleet sailed to the northward. A Dutch East Indiaman, which entered Cowes in ignorance of the embargo has been detained there.

'We understand that on Saturday 10th, three vessels were captured in the Humber, under the order in council laying an embargo on Dutch vessels, and were carried into Grimsby. On inspecting their papers, they proved uninteligible to the officers, who were obliged to call in the assistance of a Hull gentleman to translate them. One proved to be a Hanoverian, the second a Belgian, and the third a Bremener! They were, of course, suffered to proceed with many apologies for their detention.

The three Vrienden, Capt. Bodeman, which sailed from hence for Amsterdam, on Tuesday, was on Thursday morning brought back, having been detained in Hawk Roads, by the officers of his Majesty's customs.

LONDON, Nov. 8, *evening*.—This morning, every thing here is assuming a warlike aspect, and the greatest excitement prevails. The trade with Holland is now closed, and our [illegible] connected [illegible] their stores [illegible] our labourers. It [illegible] at the real state of public feeling [illegible] the unnatural [illegible] now impending, [illegible] ask of the underwriter at Lloyd's, or merchant of the exchange, and they will [illegible] that these matter-of-fact individuals are anxious to discover the advantage [illegible] to obtain by giving up her valuable trade with Holland, for the chances of a secure entrée to France. The Committee of Lloyd's were applied to the Admiralty for information respecting the measures government has resolved on for the protection of British property now afloat, and in reply have been informed that directions for duly securing the safety of such have been given. Convoys is to be appointed immediately for the protection of vessels sailing, and all tends to show that the struggle is not expected to be of short duration. There are many here, however, of opinion, that the first gun fired will be attended by such fearful consequences that the administration of Earl Grey will be unable to stand against it, and that a contest, in which victory will be dishonour, and defeat irretrievable disgrace, can only ultimately entail secession and dismissal upon its projectors.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The long, and at times seemingly interminable negotiation between Holland and Belgium, is at length drawing to a crisis. The London Courier of the 8th, publishes at length the convention between France and England, for compelling the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp by the Dutch troops, and the forts and places dependent upon it. For this purpose, a blockade of the coasts of the Netherlands is to be jointly instituted by France and England, and the citadel is to be invested by a French army by land. The outlines of this convention have already been presented to the public from the American Department of State; and as its essential provisions were therein correctly set forth, we shall not encumber our columns with the document itself.

Its preamble, however, contains an important admission, in the expression of 'the regret they experience at finding that their Majesties the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of all the Russias are not at this moment prepared to concur in the active measures which are called for in order that the treaty may be carried into effect.' Another way, the northern powers disapprove of the employment of force against Holland; and it is the fact, chiefly, that invests the proceeding against Holland with unwonted importance. It will be seen by a British Order in Council, that the blockade has already been commenced.

EMBARGO ON DUTCH VESSELS.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at St James, the 6th day of November, 1832, present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. It is this day ordered by his Majesty, and with the advice of his Privy Council, that no ship or vessels belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, until further orders. And his Majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo stop be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands now within or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports harbors, or rivers within any part of his Majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board such ships and vessels, and that the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war do detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels bearing the flag of the Netherlands; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war are hereby instructed to join and bring into port every such ship and vessel accordingly. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.'

An embargo has been laid in the French ports. The following is an extract from the Moniteur:—

"In consequence of the refusal of the Cabinet of the Hague to comply with the demand of the Courts of France and England, in conformity to the stipulations of the Convention signed at London on Oct. 22, the King's Government sent off orders yesterday to all the ports of the kingdom for an embargo to be laid on all the Dutch ships."

On the 7th of November, the Commandant of the citadel of Antwerp, Col. Buzen, published the following proclamation:—

"The Colonel-Commandant of the town of Antwerp hastens to inform his fellow-citizens, inhabitants of Antwerp, that the King of Holland having refused to evacuate such parts of our territory as are occupied by his troops, coercive measures to compel him to do so will, at a period which is at hand, be employed by France and England, and by the 15th the first demonstrations may against the commerce of Holland, do not produce the desired result, force will be used. Consequently as the citadel will be one of the principal points against which the first attacks will be directed, the Government will take measures to deprive the enemy of every pretext for oppressing the inoffensive population with the evils of war. But not being able to answer for the fate of the estates which the enemy, who is not scrupulous in his choice of means, may dispose, the inhabitants of the town and environs are recommended to take such precautions as the emergency of circumstances requires for the safety of their persons and property. Dated Antwerp, November 7, 1832. Signed BUZEN."

The citadel of Antwerp has [illegible] garrison of 6,000 men, [illegible] stocked with stores and provisions [illegible] of the works are almost proof. [illegible] fears take [illegible] the town of Antwerp [illegible] be destroyed from the citadel. [illegible] such a measure might be [illegible] by Gen Chasse, the Dutch [illegible] in command, it is confidently stated [illegible] the Commandant of the Citadel fires [illegible] the town, France and England will [illegible] upon Rotterdam. The English Consul at Rotterdam, has sent his family to Middlebourg. As to the navigation of the Scheldt, the Dutch can *pro tempore* prevent it in a day, by sinking a few old merchant vessels loaded with stone, at a point where there is only sufficient space for one ship to pass.

The London Courier contradicts the report of the immediate departure of Baron Van Zuylen Van Nyevelt, the Dutch Ambassador. It adds:—"We are assured that he has no contemplation of suddenly leaving this country. Such being the case, the hope remains that means may even yet be devised to prevent the actual commencement of hostilities between England and Holland."

It is stated on the best authority, that although Antwerp presents some of the bustle and confusion incident to its critical situation, so far from disaffection or an Orange feeling being prevalent, as reported by some of the Tory journals, the most calm determination to make the best of circumstances, and suppress every tendency to party display in favour of the House of Orange, is manifested.

A letter from the Hague of the 6th of November says that on the first act of hostilities, the King will call out the second ban or reserved militia, which will bring into the field 40,000 men. It is mentioned in the London Courier that it was currently reported that the King of Holland had determined to refrain from any hostile steps against British property, and not on any consideration to grant letters of marque.

The annexed item from the London Courier, is of no small importance, when taken in connexion with the reference which we have made above to the refusal of Prussia, Austria and Russia to assent to the Convention between France and England.

"We are able to assert that the 3d, 7th and 8th regiments of the Prussian army are on their march to the Rhine accompanied with all the warlike *material* for an active and immediate campaign. Should they be obliged, it is said, to enter Holland, they *will not enter that country as enemies.*"

PORTUGAL.

Our last advices from Oporto are to the 1st of November. Nothing decisive had occurred between the fraternal combatants. Occasional conflicts had taken place in which Don Miguel was almost uniformly worsted. Reinforcements from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and subsistence from France were constantly arriving for the succour of Don Pedro.—Both armies had increased their numbers—but the latter in a greater ratio than the former.

RUSSIA.

The *Berlin State Gazette*, of the 4th November, has the following:—"Yesterday Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia brought to the King the agreeable intelligence of the happy delivery of the Empress of Russia of a Grand Duke on the 25th October."

COLONIZATION.

THE Members of the Anne Arundel Auxiliary Colonization Society, are requested to meet at the Assembly Room, in this city, on Saturday evening, the 5th inst. at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a meeting of the State Colonization Society, to be held in this city on Monday evening, the 11th inst. at which the Auxiliary Societies throughout the State are invited "to appear by their representatives."

EDWARD SPARKS, Sec'y.
A. A. C. Soc'y.

Jan. 5, 1833. ta.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of Election, issued by Richard Thomas, Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, an Election will be held at the Assembly Room in this city on Saturday the 12th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing a delegate to the General Assembly to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Williams.

By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Jan. 3, 1833.

METROPOLIS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

MESSES LAKE—PROFESSORS OF *CUTTING HAIR Phisiognomically, and SHAVES Delectably!!!*

His Dressing Room adjoining the Messrs. Williamson & Swann.

HE acknowledges with grateful emotions the continued and increasing patronage bestowed upon him, by the fashionable and tasteful public of this Metropolis.

M. LAKE begs leave to continue the exercise of the compulsatory sweep of his razor, and to confine himself more particularly to shaving the heads of this learned and distinguished community. New York may boast of her Saunders, Philadelphia of her [illegible] but it was reserved for the Metropolis of the state, to present the unrivalled talents of Lake.

M. Lake likewise informs the gentlemen that he can at all times furnish them with the best (tried) Razors, Combs, Stocks and Collars, Soap, &c. &c. He will be ever ready to attend to all commands in his business.

He superintends SCOURINGS, RESTORATIONS, and will cleanse CLOTHES of every description on reasonable terms.

Dec. 27.

The Maryland Gazette
ANNAPOLIS
Thursday, January [illegible], 1833.

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place. The Managers of said Society, give this notice, in order that all those who are interested in the prosperity thereof may commence their operations. The Managers solicit the continued patronage of the Public.

THE FRIGATE CONSTELLATION.

The following paragraph, received since the intelligence in the preceding columns was prepared, would seem to prove conclusively that the reported disaster to the Constellation is without any foundation whatever:

From the Philadelphia Chronicle.

"There can be no truth in the report of the loss of the Constellation frigate, which seems to have excited a strong sensation both here and in New York. We have now before us a letter written on board the ship off the Island of Cerigo, on the 18th of last October, by Mr. William Barclay, of this city, whose post in the frigate is that of Captain's Clerk. The account of the disaster was brought to Trieste on the 27th, from Smyrna, by a vessel which had made the passage in 16 days. Mr. Barclay says in his letter, which is addressed to one of his nearest relations:—

"Here I am alive and well, notwithstanding all the horrible tales you will probably have heard, by the time this reaches home, of our having been dismasted and shipwrecked in the equinoctial gale of the 25th of September last, with this trifling addition to the story, that those of us who escaped from the wreck, died afterwards of the Plague. Now, all this combination of the terrific is a sheer fabrication, invented by the newsmongers of Smyrna during our absence with the last convoy, and as several vessels sailed thence for the United States while we were cruising, I deem it best to put you on your guard against such ridiculous stories. It is true that we were caught in a tremendous gale, the day after leaving our convoy on the 24th of September; yet, though it lasted with unabated fury for forty-eight hours, we did not suffer the slightest injury, if I except the loss of our fore gaff, which was carried away; but that, any one will tell you, is a trifle. As to the Plague, we are as free from it as your self."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The legislature adjourned finally between 3 and 5 o'clock on the morning of Friday the 21st inst. The "Ordinance" Bill was finally passed with such amendments as were reported by the committee of conference in reference to the test oath. The Charleston papers, without specifying the precise alterations made, say that the part of the bill is almost a new one, retaining, however, some of the old provisions.

The principal difficulty was to specify the time when the "oath" should be taken. It was at last determined that all persons now in office and remaining should take the oath when called upon to enforce the Ordinance, and not before. Those elected or appointed during the present session, or hereafter, are required to take the oath upon entering on the duties of office.

The time of election for members of the next Congress has been fixed for the first Monday in September next. The regular period was last fall, but the election was suspended at a previous meeting of the legislature, on account of the pendency of the apportionment bill in Congress.

A meeting was held in Providence (R. I.) last Saturday week, for the purpose of responding to the sentiments expressed in the Proclamation of the President. The Mayor of the city was called to the chair, and resolutions were adopted expressing in energetic terms the determination of the meeting to support the President in executing the laws and upholding the Constitution of the Country. *Nat. Intel.*

A great Anti-Nullification meeting has been held at Buffalo, New York. Judge Rochester was at the head of the Committee by whom were reported Resolutions condemning the course of the Nullifiers and approving the President's Proclamation *in toto*. *Ibid.*

RICHMOND, Dec. 29.

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.—The House to-day went into Committee of the whole, Mr. [illegible]ler, of Bouteto[illegible], in the Chair, on the resolutions reported by the Committee of 21, they having been read by the clerk, Mr. [illegible]llace offered a substitute, which, in substance, denounces Nullification, views the finance as the immediate provocation of the [illegible], and demands a reduction of the Tariff. The substitute makes no allusion to the doctrines of the Proclamation, nor, as well as could hear, to that paper in any shape. Mr. Moore, of Rockbridge, then offered an amendment to Mr. Wallace's substitute, the [illegible] of which is a deprecation of any interference on the part of Virginia.

Mr. Moore addressed the House at length, [illegible] was on the floor when our paper went to [illegible]. *Whig*

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

To the Correspondent of the Southern Patriot.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Dec. 20.

The House met, and much business of importance was transacted, when the proclamation of the Governor was received in obedience to a resolution of the [illegible], and to warn the citizens of this State against the principles contained in the President's proclamation.

[illegible] Governor's proclamation [illegible] resolution [illegible] of this State [illegible] the President [illegible] States, with request that [illegible] to the Congress of the United States, which was adopted.

The report of the Committee of Federal Relations on the President's proclamation was taken up, and the resolutions offered by Col. Preston yesterday were adopted by the usual vote.

An additional resolution was proposed by Mr. Preston, the substance of which was that the President's proclamation created no more surprise, on account of the fact, that the State of Georgia had practised upon the theory of this State, as advanced in the ordinance of nullification, even unto the shedding of blood, *without incurring the Executive censure*, and, as it was generally thought, *with the approbation of the President*—CARLISLE.

A message was received from the Governor, inclosing a letter from Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States, covering the President's proclamation: which letter expressed a desire that the proclamation of the President should be laid before the legislature; all which was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 21.

The two houses finally adjourned this morning at five o'clock, having been in session all night. About midnight committees of conference were appointed on the subject of the time and manner of taking the test oath, the two houses differing as to the time. The result was, that the oath is to be taken whenever the civil and military officers now in commission, are called up to discharge any duty under the ordinance. All officers elected after the 1st of February, to take it at the time they take out commissions.

GEORGIA.

The anti-Nullification Resolutions of Mr. Ryan have passed the Senate of Georgia 48 to 28. A substitute, calling a Convention of all the states, was negatived—48 to 27. A resolution asserting that the senate has not the constitutional right to impugn the motives or reflect upon the acts of a sovereign state, was negatived—48 to 28.

In the bill reducing the duties on posts, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, as published in the Globe and in the other papers of this city, cotton and wool are, by an error of the press, made free of duty. This is wholly a mistake for cotton wool, or raw cotton. Wool is provided for a special, though reduced rates of duty in the beginning of the bill. *Globe.*

NATIVE GOLD.

In a discussion which took place in Congress, on the 19th inst. on a bill to establish Assay Officers in the gold region, Mr. Carson stated that in 1830, the gold found in North Carolina amounted to 204,[illegible]0 dollars. In Georgia it amounted to 210,[illegible]0 dollars. This amount, he was informed, has been more than doubled during the last year.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The following Senators appeared in the Senate Chamber.

Messrs. John G. Chapman, Lewis Claude, Littleton P. Dennis, Thomas Emory, Benjamin S. Forrest, William Hamblett, James Montgomery, John B. Morris, Henry Page, Thomas Sappington, William F. Wootton.

The Senate proceeded to organize, when the Hon. Benjamin S. Forrest, was unanimously appointed President, and Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq. Clerk.

Mr. John N. Watkins was appointed assistant clerk, and Mr. Isaac Jones committee clerk, Mr. Andrew Slicer messenger, and Mr. Samuel Peaco, door-keeper.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, Dec. 31st, 1832.

This being the day appointed by the Constitution and Form of Government, for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, the following members appeared:—

For Saint Mary's county.—Richard Thomas and Benedict I. Hard, Esq'rs.

For Kent county—William Hayne, Unit Chandler, James P. Wickes, and Garret Garretson, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county—Henry Ellicott, Thomas Burgess, Elie Duvall, and William J. W. Compton, Esquires.

For Calvert county—James Kent, Alexander Somervell, and James S. Mursell, jr. Esquires.

For Charles county—William D. Merrick, Walter M. Miller, and Theodore Mudd, Esquires.

For Baltimore county—James Turner, Hugh Ely, Zachariah H. Worthington, and John B Holmes, Esquires.

For Talbot county—John Stephens, Solomon Mulliken, George Dodson, and Joseph Bruff, Esquires.

For Somerset county—Littleton U. Dennis, Joseph S. Cottman, Littleton D. Teackle, and Isaac D. Jones, Esquires.

For Dorchester county—Joseph Nicols, Martin L. Wright, John Trafore, and Levin Richardson, Esquires.

For Cecil county—George A. Thomas, John Evans, and William Knight, Esquires.

For Prince George's county—George W. Duvall, and Thomas G. Pratt, Esquires.

For the City of Annapolis—Nicholas Brewer, Esquire.

For Queen Anne's county—Thomas Wright 3d, Robert Lecompte, and Edward T. Bourke, Esquires.

Worcester county—Ebenezer Horn, James H. Milbourne, James Powell, and Edward Forman, Esquires.

For Frederick county—William Cost Johnson, Abel Rinkefer, David Schley, and Thomas Hammond, Esquires.

For [illegible] [illegible] Johns, [illegible] Forrest, [illegible] Carter, [illegible] and Joseph P. W. Richardson.

For the City of [illegible]—Louis William Jenkins, and Charles Carroll Harper, Esq'rs.

For Washington county—John H. Mann, Joseph Hollman, and John D. Grove, Esq'rs.

For Montgomery county—Stepen N. C. White, and Thomas Gittings, Esquires.

For Allegany county—[illegible] H. Loathan, and Andrew Bruce, Esqs.

A sufficient number of Delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the Constitution and Form of Govenment, and then

Adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

Tuesday, Jan. 1st, 1833.

Present the same members as on yesterday.

Benjamin G. Harris, and William J. Blackistone, Esquires, delegates returned for Saint Mary's county; Thomas Rogerson, Esq. a delegate returned for Charles county; Raphael J. Edelen, Esq. a delegate returned for Prince George's county; Henry Harding and Horace Willson, Esqrs. delegates returned for Montgomery county, severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats.

The house proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box; on examination thereof, it appeared, that Richard Thomas, Esq. received fifty votes, and that there were thirteen blank ballots.

Whereupon, Richard Thomas, Esq. was declared duly elected the speaker of the house of delegates, and accordingly took the chair.

Mr. Ely, submitted the following order:

Ordered, That this house now proceed to the election, by ballot, for officers of this house.

Which was read.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, offered as a substitute for said order, the following:

Ordered, That George G. Brewer, be appointed chief clerk, and Gordon M. Handy, assistant clerk to this house, and that they qualify as such.

On the question being put, will the house adopt the substitute

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Mursell, submitted the following order:

Ordered, That John W. Pratt, Thomas Kearney, Sr. Mackall Harris, Benjamin Seegar, and Robert Griffith, be committee clerks during the present session.

Which was read.

Mr. Schley offered as a substitute for said order, the following:

Whereas, the mode of appointing committee clerks to this house, adopted at the last session of the Legislature, is aristocratic in its principles, inconsistent with our republican institutions, and at variance with the established customs of this house—Therefore,

Ordered, That we now proceed to elect by ballot, five committee clerks, and the three from the western, and two from the eastern shore, receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected the committee clerks for the present session.

Which was read.

Mr. Ely, then moved to lay the order and substitute on the table.

Determined in the negative.

The question was then put on the adoption of the substitute.

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred and was put on the adoption of the order.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the clerks named in said order, qualify as such.

On motion by Mr. Ely,

Ordered, That the rules and regulattions for the government of the last house of delegates, be adopted as the rules for the government of this house, until they be revised, or other rules adopted.

Mr. Brewer, submitted the following order, which was twice read, and adopted;

Ordered, That Gotleb I. Grammer, be appointed seargeant at arms, and John Quynn, door-keeper, to this house, during the present session.

On motion by Mr. Brewer,

Ordered, That the members of this house, in respect to the memory of James Williamson, Esq. deceased, a delegate elect for the city of Annapolis, and Thomas Kennedy, Esq. a delegate elect for Washington county, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

On motion by Mr. Brewer,

Ordered, That the speaker be requested to issue a warrant of election to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of the city of Annapolis, to hold an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Williamson, Esq. a delegate elected and returned for said city.

A warrant of election was accordingly issued, signed by the speaker and clerk, and forwarded to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city of Annapolis.

On motion by Mr. Mann,

Ordered, That the speaker be required to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of Washington county, for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Kennedy, Esq. a delegate elect, and returned for Washington county.

A warrant of election was accordingly issued, signed by the speaker and clerk, and transmitted by express to the Sheriff of Washington county.

The Speaker laid before the house reports from the clerks of Somerset and Kent counties, relative to the attendance of Judges, which were read and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice.

Also, a report from the clerk of Caroline county court, relative to monies paid into the public treasury, within the year ending on the 30th November, which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Edelen obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to explain and [illegible] an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831—chapter 323, entitled, An act relating to free negroes and slaves.

Ordered, That Messrs. Edelen, [illegible] and Merrick, report the same.

Mr. Holmes obtained leave to bring in a bill, to repeal an act entitled An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace, passed at December session 1830, chapter 155.

Ordered, That Messrs. Holmes, Pratt, and Burgess, report the same.

Mr. Teackle obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act directing the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Ordered, That Messrs. Teackle, Wright of Queen Anne's Chandler, Hammond, Harris, Rogerson, and Turner, report the same.

The Speaker laid before the house a petition of Bernard Thompson of the state of Kentucky, a revolutionary soldier.

And Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of George Pearce, a soldier of the revolutionary war; severally praying to be placed on the pension roll; which were severally read and referred to the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims.

Mr. Merrick presented a petition of Edward J. Hamilton;

Also, a petition of John [illegible] Freeman, and others, of Charles county, severally praying to be authorized to bring into this state certain negro slaves, therein mentioned; which were severally read, and referred to Messrs. Merrick, Dennis and Bruce.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of Luther Baker of the city of Baltimore, praying that his name be changed to Martin Luther Baker; which was read and referred to Messrs. Jenkins, Harper and Holmes.

Mr Heard presented a petition of Clement M'Williams of Saint Mary's county, praying that he may be authorised to bring into this state certain negro slaves therein mentioned; which was read and referred to Messrs. Heard, Jones and White.

Mr. White presented a petition of Henry W. Talbot of Montgomery county, praying permission to remove certain slaves from the state of Virginia into this state; which was read and referred to Messrs. White, Somerville and Bourke.

The house then proceeded by ballot, to the election of Registers of Wills for Anne-Arundel and Charles counties, in conformity with arrangement made with the senate for that purpose; and the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, it was sealed up and delivered to the committee appointed on the part of the house to meet the committee on the part of the senate, to count the joint ballot of both houses, and report the result; who having retired to the conference room, after a short time had elapsed, returned and reported—that on counting the joint ballot of both houses, they had found there were altogether seventy eight votes taken, of which number Samuel Brown, jr. received sixty-three votes, as Register of Wills for Anne-Arundel county;—and for Register of Wills for Charles county, Henry Brawner received fifty-five votes; William B. Stone received five votes, and George W. Matthews received eighteen votes.

Whereupon it was declared and resolved in the House of Delegates—That Samuel Brown, jr. be, and he is hereby recommended to his Excellency the Governor of Maryland to be commissioned as Register of Wills for Anne-Arundel county; and that Henry Brawner be also recommended to his Excellency to be commissioned as Register of Wills for Charles county.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

HYMENEAL.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Lieut. JOHN B. SCOTT, of the U. S. Army, to Miss REBECCA T. daughter of A. C. Magruder, Esq. of this city.

—— On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Mr. ALEXANDER B. COX, to Miss ELEANORA THOMPSON, all of this city.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the Public, that he has just received a large assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

Of a variety of colours and very superior in quality. He would inform those who will honour him with their custom, that he will make up at the shortest notice and most fashionable style, or to suit fancy. All who wish to get bargains will call and examine his stock of goods before they purchase elsewhere.

He has also received a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell lower than they have ever been sold here before.

Jan. 3, 1833.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN, AND EASTON.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore on Friday morning next, at 7 o'clock for the above places, and will leave Baltimore on Monday for Annapolis at 7 o'clock, to return the same day. Also, will leave Baltimore from her usual place, lower end Dugan's wharf, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only.

Passage to Easton or Castle Haven $3.00
Do. to or from Annapolis 2.00

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Jan. 3, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Maryland State Temperance Society will hold its next Anniversary Meeting in this city on Tuesday evening the 15th instant. The Auxiliaries are again requested to forward reports of the condition of their Societies to the Secretary, and to appoint Delegates to attend this meeting.

N. B. The Editors of newspapers in this State, are respectfully requested to insert this notice.

A RANDALL, Secretary.

January 8, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Anne-Arundel County, will meet at the Court House in the City of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 8th day of January next, for the purpose of settling with the Inspectors, at the several Tobacco Inspection Warehouses, hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy Court. All persons having appeals or transfers to make, are hereby notified, that on that day the books of the commissioners will be closed for the year 1832.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
Commr's. A. A. C.

Dec. 6 — tm.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis, on the 1st of January, 1833.

B
Stephen Beard
Jno. T. Barber (2)
Jno Blanford
Jas. H. Brewer
Peter Byers
Bias
Sarah Button
Thomas Burley
John Bowman
Jer. L. Boyd (2)

C
Philip Clayton
Dr. Jos. Carr

D
Zach. Duvall
Dr. Howard Duvall
Israel Davidson
Jas. M Downes
Gabriel H Duvall
Caleb Davis

E
Lt. Wm. Mervine, U. S. schr Experiment
J. P. Sanford do
Robt. Paltou do
Francis Hagerty do
Richard Estep
Mary Ann Ellioth

F
Jabez B. Fletcher

G
Levin Gale (2)
David Gregg
Wm. H. Griffith
Benj. Gaither

H
Rev. Eli Hinkle
F. C. Hyde (3)
Vachel Harding
Rebecca Hull
Th. Hodgkins
Dr. Wm. Hammond

I J
Martha Ann Iglehart
Leonard Iglehart
Milly Jenkins
Mildred Jenkens
Richard Jone

K
William Kirby (2)
John Y. Kennedy
Jacob Kosure

L
Elizabeth Love

M
Philip Miller
James Millar
Geo. Murdock
Wm. Murdock (3)
Charles F. Mayer
Bush. W. Marriott (3)
John Mullan
N. R. Merryman
James Mills
Gilbert Murdock

N
Elizabeth Nicholls
Dr. Francis Neef

O
Wm O'Hara

P
Capt. Jno Philips
Elisah Pearker
Peter A. Pascal

R
Jas. Raymond
Jas Ringgold
Jos. Rawlings, jr.

S
John Smith
Mary Sifton
Mrs. Ann Sands
Eliza Sewell
Jno. Sullivan
John S Sellman
Sergt. Smith

W
Gye Warren, (2)
Mrs. P. Welch
Jno. S. Whittington
Mrs. A. Winnietta
Chas. H. Willingman
Lucy Ward
Wm. R. S. Willson
Widow of Jas. Weedon
John Wellington.

J. GREEN, P. M.

Jan. 3.

Tickets only five Dollars—Lowest Prize six Dollars.

MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 21, for 1832.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore,
On SATURDAY *5th* of Jan. 1833,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,500
1	prize of	1,372
5	prizes of	1,000
10	prizes of	500
10	prizes of	300
10	prizes of	200
24	prizes of	150
56	prizes of	100
56	prizes of	50
56	prizes of	40
56	prizes of	30
56	prizes of	25
112	prizes of	20
2,184	prizes of	12
15,400	prizes of	6

18,040 *prizes.*

Tickets $5—Halves $2½—Quarter $1 25

Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Post Office.)

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit, and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number commences the travels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopædia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE.

Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13

☞ *A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.*

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis Neck, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man named JIM, on the 26th day of October. Jim is black, and about twenty nine years of age, and supposed to be five feet seven or eight inches high, and when spoken to has a down and sullen look. his clothing is not recollected—he was recently purchased out of the estate of William C. Davis, where he has been seen since he absconded. The above reward will be given by delivering him to me, or lodging him in jail, so that I get him again.

MARY DUVALL

Dec. 6 3w

Prince-George's County Court.

October Term, 1832.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of William T. S Compton, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, if any they have against said petitioner

Test—AQUILA BEALL, Clk.
of Prince George's County Court.

Dec. 27. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Thomas Tongue, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified that a final dividend of the Personal Estate has been struck under the direction of the Orphan's court, which will be paid to them, or their attornies, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at the office of Somerville Pinkney, Esq. in the city of Annapolis. The subscriber will pay such dividends, as may be called for, at his residence, before the above time.

THOMAS J. HALL,
Ad'r. T. Tongue.

Dec. 27 R—law

Prince-George's County Court,

October Term, 1832.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Edmund Key and William N. Dorsett, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before the court at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, (if any they have) and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

Test, AQUILA BEALL Clk.
Of Prince-George's county court.

Dec. 27.—1aw3m*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Adm'x of Jas. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard C Hardesty her Agent, requests those indebted to the estate of her late Husband to make payment to him, who is authorised to settle the estate.

ANNE HOLLAND.

Dec. 20.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANNE HOLLAND takes this opportunity of notifying her friends, and particularly the Members of the Legislature, that the Boarding House formerly carried on by her deceased Husband, will be continued by her in the manner it was formerly conducted. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Dec. 13.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber having ROOMS in his House, not necessary for his own use, during the session of the Legislature, offers for Rent the whole of the second story, consisting of FIVE ROOMS, with or without Furniture. They can be made separate and distinct from the other part of the house.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Dec. 20.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of 25 cents per share for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company. the same will be paid on or after the first day of January next, to Stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.

THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.

Dec. 20. 3w.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, State of Maryland, Short Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Augusta Wells, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate, are hereby required to produce the same properly authenticated. Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment.

J. B. WELLS, Adm'r.

Dec. 20. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Ann Penrice, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 21st day of June next, otherwise they may be excluded all benefit from said Estate.

ANN LAMDEN, Adm'x.

Dec. 20. 6w.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 14th day of January next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. at "Smith's Desire," on the South side of Patapsco River, a little below Hawkins' Point, formerly occupied by the late James P. Soper, all the residue of the

PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said James P. Soper, consisting of Negroes, (Men, Women, Boys and Children,) one Horse, and sundry Farming and Kitchen Utensils.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash or a credit of six months at the election of the purchasers, for all purchases exceeding Twenty Dollars; each purchaser giving bond with good security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. All sums under Twenty Dollars, the cash to be paid.

JOSEPH EVANS.
Surviving Executor of James P. Soper.

Dec. 20. R.—law ts. ts.

IN CHANCERY,

18 Dec. 1832.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Richard Young, of William, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas W. Howard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the seventeenth day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in Annapolis, at or before the 18th day of January next. The report states that 133¼ acres sold for 20 7/100 dollars per acre.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 20 3w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.

December Term, 1832

ON application by petition of Anne Holland, Administratrix of James Holland, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of December 1832.

ANNE HOLLAND, Adm'x.

Dec. 20.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS IN ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

HAVING made Baltimore my stay and home, I have to Annapolis, for the purpose of collecting all debts due me, and all property belonging to me, and, as all my property in Annapolis is for sale, to sell on such terms as he in his judgment, and my interest may dictate best. Therefore all persons indebted to me are fully authorised to make payment to him, and his receipt shall be good and as fully legal as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 23d day of November, 1832.

THOS. B. ANDERSON.

Nov. 29.

BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

WHEREAS Richard Ridgely Collector of the tax for the city of Annapolis, hath returned to the Corporation of said city the following List of Real Property in said city, on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same.

Names of persons Assessed	*Property*	*Amount of tax due*
Samuel Armiger,	1 House and Lot,	$225
John H. Brown,	1 Lot,	5
Carroll & Dulany,	2 Lots,	13
George Dunn,	1 House and Lot,	6 9
John Golder,	1 Lot,	5
Eliza Jones,	1 House and Lot,	3
John Hancock,	1 House and Lot,	1 [illegible]
Th. Morgans heirs,	1 House and Lot,	1 5[illegible]
Francis Neale,	1 House and Lot,	1 5[illegible]
Asseneth Bigby's heirs,	1 House and Lot,	2 25
Hallam Theatre,	1 House and Lot,	7 50
Tobacco Warehouse,	1 House and Lot,	15

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the city charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, &c. passed Jan. 19, 1852, chapter 20.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, clk.

Dec. 20. ts

THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST,

IN PAMPHLET FORM

A NEW edition of the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List," in pamphlet form, will be issued on the first of January 1833. It will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, giving the names and place of location, of all the banks in the United States, together with the rates of discount on the notes of each. Prices of Gold and Silver. Also, a correct description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which are now, or have ever been in circulation, on any of the various Banking Institutions. This list will embrace descriptions of more than fifty Counterfeit Notes which have been detected since the first edition of our pamphlet was issued. The subscriber respectfully requests all who may have any information in relation to Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which has not as yet been published in the "Detector," to send the same to his office without delay, as it is his wish to make the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List" as correct as it is possible to have it.

The pamphlet will be published on a royal sheet, and will contain twenty four pages. The price will remain as heretofore, 12½ cents each, one dollar per dozen, or six dollars and twenty five cents per hundred. All orders must be addressed to

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
No 6, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Dec. 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Saint Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Greenwell, (F. B.) late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November 1832.

ELIZA. A. ABELL, Ex'x.

Dec. 6 4w

THE CRISIS.

IT is now admitted that the people of the North and Middle States have been kept in culpable ignorance of the state of public feeling in the south. This has been done by the suppression of all the arguments used by the people of the south. The attitude assumed by South Carolina, and the proclamation of the President, makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to examine for himself that he may make up an earnest opinion. With a view to place the arguments within their reach, we propose to publish,

Mr Calhoun's two letters,
The Ordinance of South Carolina,
The report of her committee who submitted that ordinance,
The address to the people of South Carolina,
The address to the people of the U. States,
The Proclamation of the President,
And the reply to that proclamation, should one be published,

As an extra to the United States Telegraph, making a pamphlet of sixty four pages, at the rate of five dollars for seventy-five copies. As it will be published on one of our enlarged sheets, the postage will be at the rate charged for an ordinary newspaper; or one cent per copy if within 100 miles, or 1½ cents for a greater distance.

Will editors of newspapers with whom we exchange, do us the favour to give this notice an insertion? When they take into consideration the expense which we incur to furnish them the proceedings of Congress, they will not, we trust, consider the request unreasonable.

Dec. 27.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from Gunners, and other persons trespassing on his Farm (Hall's Point) near Annapolis, is constrained to forbid all persons from hunting, shooting, or in any other way trespassing thereon. Offenders will be rigidly dealt with, and the law enforced against all who may violate this notice.

GEORGE BARBER.

Dec. 13

BASIL SHEPHARD,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS,

Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olives.—ALSO

CASSIMERES,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS:

Stripes, Checks and other Fancy Colours.

VISTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.

Oct. 18 tf

FRESH FALL GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received his supply of FALL GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style he thinks cannot be surpassed. He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

Oct. 18 6w

WANTED TO HIRE,

By the year Ten or twelve Good Slaves. They would be employed at the Furnace at CURTIS'S CREEK; for suitable hands, a liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty Wood Cutters. Inquire of

JOHN BARKER, at the Furnace, or
JOHN BARKER & SON,
Iron Founders, North Calvert st. Baltimore.

December, 6. 4t*

Anne Arundel County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Baker of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this state, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as I can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Baker having satisfied me by competent testimony that he resided two years next preceding the time of his application, within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Baker, and the said trustee having given bond with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said John W. Baker having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of April next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said county court on the third day of April next, for the final hearing of his application, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, "An act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, and the said John W. Baker having before me taken the oath directed to be taken by the said insolvent laws for the delivery up of his property, *these are therefore to certify*, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said John W. Baker. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

GIDEON WHITE.

Nov. 29 3m

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Josiah Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee.

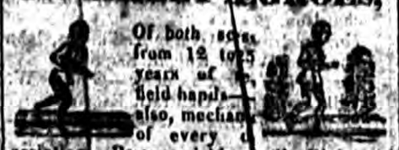
By order, O. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, O. HARRIS, Clerk
Saint Mary's County Court.

Nov. 29 3m

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,



Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

October 26th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Charles F. Mayer, Administrator De Bonis Non of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Henry E. Mayer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 24th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.

CHARLES F. MAYER,
Adm'r. D. B. N.

Nov. 1—6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,

October 26th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Joseph G. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Thomas T. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in some one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills A. A. county

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of Thomas T. Simmons, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 26th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1832.

JOS. G. HARRISON, Adm'r. W. A.

Nov. 1 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,

November 6th, 1832.

ON application by petition of Samuel Maynard, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Neth, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAMUEL BROWN, Jun.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Neth, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1832.

SAM MAYNARD, Ex'r.

Nov. 15. 6w.

BALTIMORE, EASTON, CAMBRIDGE, CHESTERTOWN and CENTREVILLE.

The steamboat MARYLAND leaves Annapolis every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock for Baltimore, and leaves Baltimore for Annapolis every Sunday at 8 o'clock, and every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock for Annapolis. She leaves Annapolis every Tuesday and Friday for Cambridge and Easton, half past 10 o'clock, and leaves Annapolis every Sunday morning at half past 11 o'clock for Centreville and Chestertown. Passage from Baltimore $1 50 to Easton or Cambridge, $2 00; to Chestertown or Centreville, $2 . Children under 12 years of age, half price.

LEMUEL GTAYLOR, Capt.

N. B. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Oct. 11, 1832.

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec 24th 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale of rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposites payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order R. WILSON, Cashr.

May 17

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1833. NO. 2.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
TERMS—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

POLITICAL.

Having published the letter of Mr. Randolph, which gave rise to the following, our readers may think this publication not unacceptable.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In a letter signed 'John Randolph,' of Roanoke,' and lately published in the Richmond Enquirer, I saw with pain the opprobrious epithets that were coupled with the name of the late Mr. Lowndes—a name justly dear to the nation for the public and private virtues of its possessor.—Never did aspersion appear more unfounded.

To those who were well acquainted with Mr. Lowndes, all vindication is unnecessary. Will those who had not that pleasure readily believe, that while he himself was looking to the Presidency, he would lend himself to the views of a rival candidate; and still more, will they believe that if Mr. Lowndes had been capable of acting the part of a 'pimp and parasite' to any man, he could have held the first place in the favour of his countrymen of South Carolina, who, perhaps, of all the people of the Union, would be the first to discover, and the last to excuse, meanness or baseness. But lest there should be some with whom, in spite of these improbabilities, Mr. Randolph's opinions may have weight, I beg leave to state a fact within my personal knowledge, which must completely exculpate Mr. Lowndes from the injurious imputation.

When the Missouri question was under discussion, in February, 1820, Mr. Randolph, for causes which I shall not undertake to assign, did not exhibit his wonted power and facility as a public speaker—above all, his speeches were unusually irrevelant. One night, when the discussion was drawing to a close, he had spoken so long, and so unlike himself, that he ceased to command attention. The members, wearied with the protracted debate, exhausted by the length of that day's sitting, and full of anxiety about the issue of the contest, might be seen lounging on the sofas, or strolling about in different parts of the hall. During this time, Mr. Lowndes happening to come to that part of the platform behind the Speaker's chair, where Mr. Clay and another member stood, remarked with an impatience, not common to him. 'This is not only a waste of time, but a loss of character, and it ought not to be submitted to'—To which Mr. Clay good humouredly replied. 'If you will call him to order, I will support you.' To this, Mr. Lowndes assented; and immediately descending to the floor of the House, called Mr. Randolph to order for not confining himself to the question. The motion was opposed by Mr. Randolph, but Mr. Nelson of Virginia, who happened to be in the chair, having decided that the member was out of order, he (Mr. R.) remarked in another key, 'Well, I'll try another tack,' and resumed the debate: but in a few minutes, fell into the same rambling way as before.

Mr. Lowndes, thus finding that the calling to order had proved an ineffectual remedy, and that he had considered 'not only a waste of time, but a loss of character,' a day or two afterwards, proposed the following amendment to the rules of the house:

'And if any member shall not confine himself to the question under debate, and shall be called to order, if the decision of the speaker, or of the House upon appeal, be against the member thus deviating from the question, the member shall not be, at the time, permitted to proceed, without the special leave of the House.'

This motion which was offered on the 29th of February, was not finally acted on until four days afterwards, when it was rejected by a vote of 87 to 63—many members voting against it, from an apprehension that the power proposed to be given, though just in itself, might be abused by a majority to silence an unpopular member; and some, perhaps, from sympathies, or courtesy shewn to a colleague. The merits of this amendment it is unnecessary now to discuss. It may be assumed and defended by the same sort of arguments as 'the previous question.' But whatever doubts may be entertained about the propriety of Mr. Lowndes' proposition, there can be none about his motives. He evidently acted on that high sense of public duty which has characterized him, without regarding the consequences to himself. He well knew Mr. Randolph's powers of sarcasm and vituperation; he knew he should provoke his implacable resentments; yet these considerations, which would have weighed with men of inferior firmness and honesty, had no influence with him. He resolved to do his duty, and pay the price of it. It is equally clear from the preceding statement of facts, that he was prompted in his course, not by Mr. Clay, but his own elevated sense of right. The same honest independent course of action which made him co-operate with that gentleman on the Missouri question, induced him to take the opposite side on the discussion of the Tariff and tariff bills in the two following years, on all of which questions he chanced to be on the same side with Mr. Randolph.

The writer of these remarks has felt himself constrained to say thus much in the vindication of the memory of one for whom he not only felt lively sentiments of personal regard, but whom he has always considered as having scarcely any equal in pure, lofty, and disinterested patriotism. Though his name is withheld from the newspapers, it is not withheld from the Editor, and will be given up on application.

A Member of the Sixteenth Congress.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SIR: The accidental perusal of the Lexington Union of the 15th inst. has brought me acquainted with a charge upon my veracity extracted from the New-York American.

This charge grows out of a letter addressed by me on the 22d of last month to a "Friend to Truth," and which at my request, was republished in the New-York Post. That letter was dictated by me to the hand of a friendly amanuensis. It was written on the eve of preparation for my departure from this place (Charlotte Court House) to my own home, after a long detention by illness, and without access to my papers and vouchers.* This will appear from my speaking of THE TARIFF OF '22, '24, AND THEIR SUCCESSORS"—Not having access to the documents and my memory (greatly impaired by disease) not serving me to recollect how many Tariff laws had been enacted.—You will do me the justice to observe, that when, in the former part of that letter I speak of forwarning both him and Mr. Lowndes that this was but the commencement of a scheme, which must end in the utter subversion of the rights of the States generally, and of robbery and oppression of the slave holding portion of the Union, which it would be impossible for them to submit to;" I did refer to the debate of the Tariff of 16, then under discussion, which was reported by Mr. Lowndes, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and strenuously defended by him in that capacity, as a permanent SYSTEM OF PROTECTIVE DUTIES; as settling the future policy of the Federal Government.

By Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay it was also strenuously and ably vindicated upon the same principles. It is due to Mr. Clay to state that, when I arraigned his "ignorance and incapacity," I referred to his ignorance of the Science of Political Economy, and to his being rendered incapable, by his prejudices in favour of his darling AMERICAN SYSTEM, from perceiving, or acknowledging, its great fundamental truths.

It is nevertheless due to myself, and to truth, at whose shrine I have never ceased to worship, and on whose altar I will persevere to sacrifice, even if it leads to martyrdom and ruin,' to admit that, in speaking of 'Mr. Lowndes' opposition to the Tariff of 24,' I was utterly mistaken; misled, no doubt, by the hallucination of an imagination become morbid by bodily affliction, and by the powerful remedies to which my physician was compelled to resort, in order to sustain nature under the most excruciating torments. But what man having one spark of liberality, or the slightest knowledge of my character and conduct during the (almost) forty years that I have been before the public, could impute to me the settled design of deliberate falsehood? falsehood so easily, so readily detected and exposed. To candid and honourable minds, of whatever party, I fearlessly make this appeal.

The brave are always generous. From the cowardly assassin, smarting under private griefs,—from whose dagger the female bosom yields no protection—I look for no quarter, and I ask none.

To men of honour and high minds I fearlessly submit my case, and will patiently abide by their award. But the degenerate offspring of an eminent American statesman, with whom it was my pleasure and my pride to live in habits of intimacy and friendship, need not flatter himself that he shall escape me. His spiteful malignity shall be exposed. I will trace it to its polluted source, and will hold him up to the scorn of every honourable and high-minded man. My respect for the other surviving relatives of Rufus King, renders this a painful and invidious task; but it is indispensable and must be performed.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

Charlotte Court House,
Dec. 20, 1832.

*On making the trial, Mr. Randolph was found too feeble to carry this design into execution.

A very large meeting has been held in Augusta County, Virginia, disapproving of the Message of the Governor of that State in relation to the President's Proclamation.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Augusta county, of all parties, convened at the Court House on Monday the 24th day of December, 1832, to take into consideration the propriety of expressing their sentiments in regard to the doctrines and course of South Carolina, and the Proclamation of the President of the United States in relation thereto,

Genl. *Briscoe G. Baldwin* was called to the Chair, and *Kenton Harper* appointed Secretary.

On motion of *Robert S. Brooke*, Esq. prefaced by some eloquent remarks on the alarming crisis in our public affairs, and the necessity of preserving the Union, a Committee was appointed by the Chair consisting of the following gentlemen, to prepare a [illegible] preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting:—Messrs. Robert S. Brooke, John H. Peyton, William Kenny, Jr. Chas. A. Stuart, Col. Joseph Brown, Col. James Crawford, and Dr. J. K. Moore.

The Committee, after having retired for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, except the third resolution, to which there were two dissenting voices.

We the citizens of Augusta County, here assembled, have beheld with painful solicitude, the proceedings of the late Convention of South Carolina, and have read with astonishment and alarm the Ordinance of that body, declaring the Revenue laws of the United States null and void, and prohibiting their execution within the territory of that State, after the 1st of February next. The doctrines advanced in that document, the violent and revolutionary measures of the Legislature of South Carolina in support of them, and the late Proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring his firm resolve to execute the laws of the United States within the territory of that State, by all the means which are, or may be placed in his hands for that purpose, have brought about a condition of public affairs which must agitate the mind of every American, and assure him that an emergency in the fortunes of his country has arrived, upon the happy or sinister issue of which depends its peace, its union, and its liberties. We believe, that under a government depending upon the will of the people for its existence, it is the duty of its constituents, upon such conjunctures of difficulty, danger and trial, to unite in the public expression of their opinions, as to the principles and conduct which its Constitution justifies, and the occasion calls for,—that the public authorities may know to what extent they will be sustained by the people, and thus add to the force of constitutional power, that moral energy which will result from the approbation of a nation of free and enlightened men. Under these deliberate impressions, and for this purpose, we have convened and concurred in the following resolutions, as expressing our opinions in relation to this conflict between the Federal Government and the State authorities of South Carolina, and publicly declaring the conduct which we, individually or collectively, intend to pursue in defence of the institutions of our country,

1. *Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States was adopted by the people of the States thereof, acting in their highest sovereign capacity; that it divides the supreme powers of Government between the Government of the U. States and the governments of the individual States, the latter retaining, as distinct individual communities, all the powers not conferred upon the former—both being the Governments of the people, acting upon the people individually and independently within their respective spheres. That this arrangement of powers resulted from the experience of the dangers of the confederation, which, making the legislation of the General Congress dependent upon the action of the State Governments, threatened frequent collisions between the Federal State Authorities, leading to alienation of the States from each other, and ultimate disunion; and from the apprehension of subjecting the liberties of the whole American People to the mal-administration of a single consolidated Government. That the Federal Constitution, with this wise and cautious distribution of powers, was nevertheless intended to establish a firm and indissoluble Union between the people of the several States; and that, to prevent mutual encroachments on the powers and rights of the two Governments, it provides *safe* and *efficient* means by which such evils may be peaceably corrected.

That while the Federal Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the U. States, are declared to be the supreme law of the land; and that the Judges of every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution and laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding; and that the judicial power of the U. States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the U. States, and treaties made under their authority,—the rights and powers of the State Governments as distinct bodies politic, are secured against the usurpations of the Federal Government—'1st, by the responsibility of the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature of the U. States to the Legislatures and people of the States: 2nd, by the responsibility of the President to the People of the U. States; and 3d, by the liability of the Executive and Judicial functionaries of the U. S. to impeachment by the Representatives of the people of the states in one branch of the legislature of the United States, and trial by the representatives of the States in the other branch: the State functionaries—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—being at the same time in their appointment and responsibility, altogether independent of the agency or authority of the U. States.' That in addition to these protective powers and rights conferred upon these several Governments, the States are authorized to communicate with each other through their respective and ordinary Legislatures, to take into consideration the constitutionality of the acts of the General Government, and when they esteem any such acts violatory of their rights and powers, or contrary to the spirit and intent of the Federal Constitution, to concert, in accordance with its provisions, *constitutional and peaceable means* of explanatory amendment thereto—and that no State has any constitutional right whatever to resist the laws of the U. States, but by *necessary and proper measures*, such measures as are compatible with the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and are intended to affect the illegal operations of the General Government, by producing '*a change in the public opinion, which ought to be free—not by measures of Violence, Discord and Disunion.*'

2. *Resolved*, That the conduct of South Carolina, in attempting to 'nullify' the acts of the General Government, and in declaring her determination to resist their execution within her territory, is a plain and palpable violation of her constitutional obligations, and cannot be assented to by the people of the other states, without a surrender of the Federal Constitution, and the blessings of that Union, which was established by the united exertions, perils, sacrifices, and deliberate consent of the people of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That we look upon the revolutionary, unadvised, and disorganizing measures which she has so precipitately adopted, 'more in sorrow than in anger;' but that while we would desire the Federal authorities to act with all proper forbearance and indulgence towards this excited and misguided people, we cannot but approve of the firmness and decision in the execution of the Federal laws, by all such necessary means as Congress have heretofore, or may hereafter, constitutionally confer upon the Executive arm—that while we desire not to bruise the spirit of a freeman, we cannot assent that South Carolina has exhausted every constitutional resort for relieving herself from those burthens which she declares to be unconstitutional and oppressive, or that she is suffering under such 'an accumulation of usurpation and abuses, as render passive obedience and non-resistance a greater evil than resistance and revolution'—that we cannot therefore admit that her people have a constitutional or moral right at this time, and under present circumstances, to resist the 'supreme law of the land,' or to withdraw from this Union.

4. *Resolved*, That if South Carolina has a moral right of resorting to the '*Ultima ratio*,' and of overturning her government when it becomes intolerably oppressive, that Virginia and the other states of the Union have, in addition to the rights of Union and security conferred upon them by the Federal compact, the moral right of self-preservation; and, in the spirit of justice and of an enlightened liberty, of preserving by force, if necessary, that Government upon which they believe the strength, the freedom, and the happiness of these United States *essentially* and *palpably* depend. That Virginia and the other states have as perfect a right to judge of the obligations of the Federal compact, and to decide when such obligations cease, as South Carolina; and that the moral right of any state to resist the laws of the Federal Government must always rest upon circumstances, of which to admit that a single state may be the sole judge, would recognize a doctrine equivalent to 'Nullification,' and would immediately expose us to all those evils which the Federal Constitution was intended to avert.

5. *Resolved*, That the late Proclamation of the President of the United States is a firm temperate and eloquent appeal to the friends of Union and liberty, setting forth at a proper, though critical period, his unavoidable and constitutional obligations to enforce the laws of the United States; and should the proper authorities of the General Government fail by measures of conciliation and peace, to avert the acknowledged evils of its execution, that we are prepared to sustain the President to the extent of our limited means and influence in this unhappy but imperative alternative; to the doctrine of South Carolina, which is disunion, and a premature surrender of our federal compact and experiment.

On motion of Mr. Kenton Harper, it was

Resolved, That while we cannot consent that any thing shall be yielded to faction or violence, we are willing and anxious that Congress should do every thing which may be required by a just spirit of concession to preserve the harmony and perpetuate the existence of the Union.

On motion of Robert S. Brooke, Esq. it was

Resolved, That we cannot approve of the spirit and temper of the late message of our Governor, enclosing the Ordinance and proceedings of the Convention of South Carolina to the Legislature of Virginia; and deny that the doctrine of the right of peaceable secession of any one state from this Union, was ever asserted by Virginia, or can be fairly inferred from her professed political principles.

On the motion of John H. Peyton, Esq. the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we feel a strong sympathy for the sufferings of our sister state, South Carolina, under the Tariff law, and that we will cordially co-operate with her in all constitutional measures, to procure its reduction to the wants of the General Government.

On motion it was

Resolved, That our representatives in the General Assembly, be instructed to use their best exertions to procure the adoption of such measures as will give a zealous and energetic support to the measures of the President as developed in his late Proclamation.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting do transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to each of our delegates in the General Assembly of Virginia.

Resolved, That the editors of the Staunton Spectator, Richmond Enquirer, Constitutional Whig, National Intelligencer, and the Globe, and all editors friendly to the Union, be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

BRISCOE G. BALDWIN, Chairman.
KENTON HARPER, Sec.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 2d, 1833.

Mr. Hollman presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying for an act authorizing the commissioners of said county, to levy a sum of money to build a stone bridge across Antietam creek, at Funkstown.

Mr. Jenkins presented a memorial of Charles Worthington, of the city of Baltimore, praying that Parker street from Columbia street, to Washington Avenue in the said city, may be opened within a limited time, or remain forever closed.

Mr. Ely presented a petition of Elijah Robosson, of Baltimore county, praying for an act to authorize the clerk of Allegany county court to correct an error in a deed therein mentioned.

Mr. Turner presented a petition of Isaac Kirk and others, of Baltimore county, praying that a certain road therein mentioned may be made public.

Mr. Brewer presented a memorial of Mrs. Julianna Brice, of the city of Annapolis, praying to be remunerated for military services rendered by her husband, during the war of the revolution;—And,

Mr. Teackle presented a petition of Dr. Ennalls Martin, of Talbot county, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. George A Thomas presented a petition of Ann Patterson, of Cecil county, praying that she may be placed upon the pension list of said county.

Mr. Brewer presented a memorial of James F. Brice and others, of the city of Annapolis, praying for a lottery to raise a sum of money for the purpose of constructing a Rail-Road between the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis.

Mr. Bruce presented a petition of Michael Wilson, of Allegany county, praying that he may be authorised to remove from the state of Virginia into this state, certain negro slaves therein mentioned.

Mr. Harding presented a petition of William Darne, of Montgomery county; And,

Mr. White presented a petition of Eleanor Manly, of Montgomery county, severally praying to be authorised to remove into this state from the state of Virginia, certain negro slaves therein mentioned.

Lewis Thomas, Esq. a Delegate returned for Cecil county; and Jacob Lantz, and John Slicer, Esquires, Delegates returned for Allegany county, severally appeared, qualified, and took their seats,

On motion by Mr. Teackle,

Ordered, That the committee on pensions and revolutionaty claims, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of granting a pension to Barbary Reily, widow of the late Major William Reily, of the Maryland line, in the continental army.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the present constitution of Maryland;—what parts thereof should be abolished, and what improvements and amendments ought to be made therein, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr. Willson,

Ordered, That the members of this house be furnished with a copy of the rules adopted for its regulation and government.

Mr Heard obtained leave to bring in a supplement to an act, to regulate the sales of real estate, by the collectors of tax, in the several counties and cities of this state, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 99.

Mr. Ely obtained leave to bring in a bill, to amend certain acts, therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Mr. Schley obtained leave to bring in a further supplement to the act, to incorporate Frederick Town in Frederick county.

Mr. Milbourne obtained leave to bring in a supplement to an act, to incorporate the Presbyterian church in Salisbury in Worcester county, passed at December session, 1830, chapter 192.

Mr. Heard obtained leave to bring in a bill, to repeal an act, to prohibit the use of Gill Nets in the Potomac river and the Patuxent river, during the period therein mentioned, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 279, so far as it relates to St. Mary's county.

Mr. Merrick obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter the mode of compensating clerks of the county courts and registers of wills, in the several counties of this state.

Mr. Jenkins obtained leave to bring in a further supplement to an act to provide for the administration of justice in certain cases of crimes and misdemeanors in the city and pro-

cincts of Baltimore, passed at December session, 1816, chapter 193.

Mr. White obtained leave to bring in a bill, to revive and amend an act, for the benefit of John L. Trundle of Montgomery county, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 241.

Mr. Johnson obtained leave to bring in a bill, for the division of Baltimore and Frederick counties, and for erecting a new one by the name of Westminster.

On motion by Mr. Turner,

Ordered, That the speaker be requested to appoint a standing committee, to consist of seven members, on the subject of the coloured population of this state.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to compel the president, directors, and managers of the Baltimore and York Turnpike-road Company, to keep said road in repair, agreeable to their original act of incorporation.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the clerk of Baltimore county court to record a certain deed therein mentioned.

Mr. Harper asked the following leave:

Leave to bring in a bill to provide for the travelling expenses of the judges of the court of appeals.

On the question being put, will the house grant the leave? it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill to reduce into one the several acts of assembly, respecting elections, and to regulate such elections.

Which was read.

The house then adjourned until to morrow morning ten o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 3d, 1833.

Mr. Richardson, of Caroline, presented a petition of William Jones, of Caroline county, a revolutionary soldier,—and

Mr. Bruff presented a petition of Charles Smith, of Talbot county, a soldier of the revolutionary war; severally praying to be placed on the pension roll;

Mr. Hollman presented a petition of Eliza beth Pope and William C. Drury, of Washington county, praying the passage of an act for the sale of the real estate therein mentioned.

Mr. Carter presented a petition of Ann Chilton, William Francis Chilton, and James Chilton, of Caroline county, praying the passage of an act, for the sale of part of the real estate of William Chilton, deceased, for the benefit of his heirs.

Mr. Worthington presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Frederick counties, praying for an act, authorising the opening of a road therein mentioned.

Mr. Lintz presented a petition of Anne Postlewait, of Allegany county, praying to be remunerated for the revolutionary services of her husband, Samuel Postlewait.

Mr. Cottman presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Somerset county, in relation to the rebuilding a Court-house for said county.

Mr. Teackle presented ten memorials and petitions of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the western shore report to this house the aggregate amount of revenue paid into the Treasury by each county, the city of Baltimore, and the city of Annapolis, (as nearly as can be ascertained) and the amount disbursed to each respectively, for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, ending 30th of November, 1832.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a communication from the Lottery Commissioners, on the subject of Lotteries; endorsed, "referred by the Senate to the consideration of this House;" which was read and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Clerk of the house, containing a list of all bills, resolutions, and reports, which originated in the house and were referred from the preceding to the succeeding session.

Messrs. Willson and Worthington, the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that a quorum of the house having convened, were ready to proceed to business, and receive any communication he might be pleased to lay before them, reported, that the committee had performed the duties of their appointment, and that the Governor had answered that he would transmit a communication to this house to day at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Sutton obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorize the granting writs of replevin by justices of the peace, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Hollman obtained leave to bring in a bill, for the sale of real estate therein mentioned.

Mr. Wright, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to correct an error, and make valid a deed from John Hicks and wife, to Jeremiah Marshall, of Dorchester county.

Mr. Burgess, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to repeal an act, for regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state; passed, December session, 1825, chapter 206, so far as it relates to Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Hollman, obtained leave to bring in a bill, authorising the commissioners of Washington county, to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a stone bridge across the Antietam creek, at Funkstown, where the old wooden bridge now stands.

Mr. Pratt obtained leave to bring in a bill, to lay off the state in Congressional Districts.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to establish Magistrates District courts in this state, and prescribing their powers and duties.

Mr. Compton, obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled An act, relating to the duties of the commissioners of Anne Arundel county.

Mr. Jones, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to confirm an act, to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the division of Somerset county, into election districts; passed at December session, 1831.

Mr. Harper submitted the following order,

Ordered, That the Librarian be directed to purchase for the use of the Legislature, five copies of the debates of the last Convention of Virginia.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Hammond, said order was amended by striking out the word "five," and inserting "fifteen."

The said order was then read the second time as amended, and adopted.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That for the purpose of general information, and that the public may more fully know the proceedings of the General Assembly, that, at the request in writing, addressed to the public printers of the two houses of the legislature by the editors of newspapers, or public journals in this state, who may desire the same for publication, to have every day of the session, forwarded a copy of the printed journals of proceedings of the Senate and House of Delegates.

The clerk of the Executive delivered the following communication from his excellency the governor; which was read:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, January 3d, 1833.

Gentlemen of the Senate and the House of Delegates:

The arrival and departure of the seasons have brought us to the close of another year. Since my last annual communication to you, events have taken place in the natural and political world, some of which have been distinguished by nothing uncommon, while others have been peculiarly distressing. The most fearful visitation of disease which we have ever experienced, has, since we parted, visited our state, and has now passed away. The dreaded enemy has been encountered, and although some valuable citizens have perished, yet upon the whole, we have most abundant cause to be thankful to the Divine Disposer of events that we have suffered, comparatively, so little.—The Asiatic Cholera, in its approach to us, carried dismay into the stoutest hearts, and whilst the panic continued, was more appalling than the ascertained existence of it.—Our state has suffered in some of her cities and villages, but a merciful Providence has prevented the ravages of the destroyer from extending throughout the country. The productions of the earth necessary to the existence and welfare of man, have been bountifully granted to us, and the cup of our felicity would be full but for the spirit of insubordination which has evinced itself by a part of the population of a sister state. Whilst this subject presses upon my mind, I would call your attention to the accompanying Ordinance of the Convention of S. Carolina, transmitted to this department by that body, with a request that it may be laid before you. In noticing this extraordinary document, I would beg leave to state, that nothing but a solemn conviction of duty would induce any remarks from me, in the hope that reflection amongst this deluded people will create a reaction and induce them to a different course—yet having been myself taught not to shrink from responsibility in the expression of opinions, when such opinions seemed to be called for, I submit my views upon the subject. The doctrines of South Carolina, I conscientiously believe, will be rejected by the unanimous voice of the people of Maryland. The doctrine of nullification, I hold to be perfectly untenable. If a state has the right to nullify the acts of the general government, each citizen of a state has the same right to nullify the acts of a state: Such a doctrine would meet with universal reprobation—yet such a result would only be carrying out in *extenso*, the doctrine advanced by South Carolina. Upon the subject of disunion I would speak in still stronger language. Such a topic a few years back, would have been received every where with execration; it is here still considered as sacrilege, a severance of the union of soul and body, and only to be thought of by desperate men or unfortunate maniacs. I would appeal to the gallant Carolinians and point them to the battle fields upon their soil, where the toil of the patriots of "76 was endured, where heroic deeds were performed, and where the best blood of the country was spilt to purchase that independence and that union, which is now spoken of so lightly." I would then ask them, what will the feelings of that heroic individual be, who flew to aid us from a foreign land in the days of our adversity, and first put his foot upon the soil of Carolina, when he shall hear that the beautiful fabric of liberty which he aided in erecting, is about to be torn down, and the fond hope that a people can govern themselves shall be dispelled? That a Merciful Providence may prevent such a consequence, and that the people of Carolina may retrace their steps, should be the earnest prayer of every good citizen of this yet happy and now wide extended Union.

Our country during the past autumn, has experienced an irreparable loss in the decease of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last of that fearless band of patriots who proclaimed our Independence. The last star in that bright galaxy of liberty and union is blotted out forever. The last of those conscript patriots who "in the times which tried men's souls," pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honours," to perpetuate that independence which they had so fearlessly proclaimed, has been gathered to the home of his fathers. He had lived to see us manfully and successfully resisting the oppression and tyranny of an English Ministry. He had lived to see us engaged in a second war with that same power, not only without tarnishing, but which resulted in greatly augmenting our national glory. He had lived to see our numerous and diversified resources rapidly developing under the guidance of our national legislature. He had lived to see the state marching with gigantic strides to the attainment of the legitimate objects of government, the prosperity and happiness of her citizens. He had lived to see as a sister state, the state take rank among the nations of the earth, and the influence of our example overturning hereditary and despotic institutions, and establishing liberty and the rights of man upon the ruins; and his heart gladdened at the bright and glorious prospects of his country, and the stability of the institutions which he had helped to erect.

But he had likewise lived to see a glorious Union lose that reverence in which, until recently, it was universally beheld, and the stability of our institutions threatened by that spirit of anarchy and disunion which the warning voice of the father of his country calls upon us "indignantly to frown upon," and to proclaim that the "Union cannot IN ANY EVENT, be abandoned."

The present Chief Magistrate of our country having been re-elected by the voice of the people, his known and declared hostility to the Bank of the United States leaving the fate of that institution no longer doubtful, I deem it proper for the commercial purposes of Maryland to point out some means of creating a substitute for the withdrawal of a large bank circulation. Under these impressions, I would suggest to the present legislature the propriety of establishing a State Bank, to be founded upon the funds of the state. I have carefully perused all the documents upon this subject which have been submitted at a time by the enlightened statesman, who the last year acted as chairman of the committee of ways and means in the house of delegates. My impression was formerly decidedly hostile to the measure, but from conviction, I now declare my change of sentiment, and one of the reasons of this change is founded upon the success which similar institutions have exhibited in other states. I will close this subject, by recommending the communications which you will have before you relative to this subject, to your serious consideration.

Whilst thus submitting to you a scheme for the benefit of the people, let me not forget that there is another subject of still greater importance. I allude to the education of all classes. There is no subject which should elicit more solicitude than this: it is of vital importance to the existence of our free institutions; but it must be admitted, that in Maryland the system of education is far removed from perfection. One of the causes of this is found in our sparse and scattered population. Although free schools are established in some of the counties, yet the good effects of them are not felt in that satisfactory manner and to that extent which is desirable. Some other means ought to be resorted to, and I would suggest for your consideration the propriety of devoting part of the funds of the state to the ample endowment of a sufficient number of colleges for the education of our youth, thereby preventing the necessity of sending a vast quantity of treasure to other states for that purpose. I would with great pride refer to the distinguished sons of Maryland who have presented this subject in more glowing colours than I can, and invite your attention to the files of your body for their opinions and arguments in relation to it. Should the general government come to the conclusion to make an equitable distribution of the public lands amongst the states, the proceeds from this source would contribute largely towards the means of obtaining this desirable end.

By an act of the Legislature, the Governor is authorized to appoint twenty Deaf and Dumb children, to be sent to the Asylum at Philadelphia, for the purpose of being educated in that institution. The application for appointment are frequent. Some, who are appointed, from different causes, are never sent, and great delay often takes place in the sending of others. It is a most noble charity, on the part of the State, and the number authorized ought constantly to be complete. I would therefore state, that an alteration in the law might be advantageous, specifying some short time for the persons appointed to arrive at the Institution, and requiring a certificate from the Managers of the admission of the individual. Should the time for the reception of the certificate elapse the vacancy would be immediately supplied by the appointment of some other of those unfortunate persons.

There is a subject connected with the Internal Improvement of the state, to which I beg leave to call your most serious attention. It is well known to every member of your honourable body, that Maryland has embarked her funds liberally in support of a system of Internal Improvement—that there are now fostered by her, and constructing under her auspices, two stupendous works, for the connexion of the Western with the Atlantic waters. The completion of either of these works would be an achievement, of which any single state might be proud. Yet, after devoting her treasure to an enormous amount in support of these works, an obstacle has arisen to the extension of one work, caused by the jealously of the conductors of the other, which was first chartered, but from the discoveries and inventions of man was found to be not so well calculated to attain the object. The legislature, at its last session, willing and wishing to witness the progress of both, passed a resolution, to which I have the honour to refer you as No. 108 on the list, in which, in effect, the Directors of the Canal Company, (who by a legal decision, had obtained possession of the valley through which both works were calculated to pass,) are requested to permit the Rail-Road to pass the difficult and narrow places of the valley of the Potomac with them. This assent to the reasonable request of so high a power as the state of Maryland, has been virtually refused; and the Canal Company, not content with this refusal, and in defiance of the known and expressed wishes of the state, has actually changed the location of the Canal, as originally laid down along the narrow passes between the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry, and has now occupied the ground in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of the Rail-Road being extended through that part of the valley. Whereas, had they evinced that deference to the wishes of the state, which ought to have characterized their proceedings, ample room might have been afforded for the successful prosecution of both works. The Directors of the Canal Company, it would appear, have thus thwarted the expressed wishes of the state, equally interested in both works, and for no other evident reason, than from a determined hostility to another work which they have chosen to consider in the light of a formidable rival. I have not the slightest fear that the Rail-Road will not reach its ultimate destination.—Yet, I cannot but perceive that the expense of its construction will be increased by the illiberal act of the Canal Company; and I submit to your consideration whether the dignity of the state would not be consulted by a refusal of any future favours requested by the Canal Company, until that Company shall be made to retrace her steps, and afford a passage for the Rail-Road, upon such terms as the legislature may in its wisdom think proper. Should you concur with me in the opinion, that the dignity and interest of the state are concerned in this matter, I would strenuously urge upon you the importance of finally adjusting the subject, (should it be in your power,) in such a way as to leave no room for future injustice, but to compel the Canal company to permit the Rail Road to pass as far as Harper's Ferry, according to the resolution of the legislature, and in such manner as will enable the company to construct the Rail-Road without any additional expense in consequence of the changes which have been made in the location of the Canal.

A copy of the last annual report of the Rail-Road company, together with a communication from the President of that company, is herewith submitted.

I also submit a report from the agent of the state, who attended the meetings of the Canal company, which were called to consider the resolution of the state before referred to.

The Susquehannah Rail-Road has made considerable progress the past season, and the importance of that work would justify a still greater share of the patronage and liberality of the state. I have not received any report from the directors of this company, but presume it will be laid before you, during the session.

Permit me to call your attention to the subject of the Inspection of Flour. The present law appears to be liable to some objections, and, in my opinion, no law upon this subject could be passed which would have a better effect than one similar to those now existing in the states of New-York and Pennsylvania. There is no subject of more importance to the people of every class than the establishment and preservation of a proper standard, and for the inspection of the essential article of flour, and until such standard is put upon the same footing with those of our sister states, this vast staple of our state will not command abroad the price which is given for the same articles from other quarters. The standard for this article, once adopted, ought to continue the same, even should the crop of wheat from any casuality be so indifferent as not to make a barrel of Superfine Flour, for it is well known that the quality of the crop varies, and if the standard for Superfine is varied accordingly, it requires years to recover the character in foreign markets, which such alteration would cause it to lose in a single year,

The prevailing feeling in several of our sister states in regard to lotteries, would seem to offer a favorable opportunity to attempt their entire suppression. They constitute a system of gambling which, although licensed, is extremely prejudicial. I would suggest the propriety of legislative action upon the subject. Should you agree with me that they ought to be abolished, it would be proper, for the purpose of accomplishing the end, that the legislature should adopt a resolution to be communicated to the respective states, proposing to do away the system whenever the other states should do the same. The reason is evident why such a course ought to be adopted, for should any state refuse its sanction, the state so refusing would receive a vast amount from other states, for the purchase of tickets, and the object endeavoured to be gained would be entirely defeated, but should all the states agree to the proposition to take effect at the same time, there would be an end to a system tending to demoralize the people, and which often offers an incentive to corruption and fraud.

I have the honour to lay before you the report of the Adjutant General, with the names of those officers who have reported to him agreeably to the provisions of resolution No. 121, of last session. The militia law of this state has become nearly a dead letter, and will require your attention. Upon this difficult subject, I would suggest an inquiry of the expediency of repealing the present militia laws, (which from the number of amendments have become intricate, and almost impossible to be understood) leaving the commissioned officers as they are, and passing a new law, plain and easily to be comprehended, and which should place the militia upon a respectable footing. I would mention for your inquiry, whether it would not be proper to furnish each man with arms, and when we consider that the state receives her quota of arms from the general government, we may be led to doubt whether the plan would not be less expensive in the end than the indiscriminate appropriations of arms in case of emergency. By the adoption of this plan the arms would be in the hands of the people, and although, many would no doubt, be carried beyond the limits of the state, in case of the removal of their possessors, yet they would not be lost to the country, and great advantage would be gained by having the soldier and his arms connected, thereby any unhappy consequences occur for their [illegible].

The Report of the Board of Managers, for removing the free people of colour from the state, is also sent herewith; although their operations have been circumscribed during the past year, yet it is believed, that a perseverance in this plan will lead to results of the most pleasing and important consequence. The prosecution of this system, may probably, at some distant day, tend to the restoration of the whole of our coloured population, to the land of their forefathers.

The five per cent. stock issued by the executive, on account of the purchase and building of ware-houses, in the city of Baltimore, for the inspection of tobacco, was all redeemed, when it became payable in April last. The only debt now existing on account of said ware-houses, is the loan of $48,000, obtained by the treasurer of the western shore, which will not become payable until the year 1837. There is a considerable sum now in the treasury, arising from the inspection of tobacco, which cannot be applied to the extinguishment of that debt, for the payment of which it is pledged, otherwise than by purchase; and I submit to your consideration the propriety of giving authority to the treasurer of the western shore, to purchase said stock, under such restrictions and limitations, as you may deem necessary.

In compliance with the direction of the laws relating to the Penitentiary, I lay before you the annual report of the directors of that institution, exhibiting its operations for the past year, and the present state of its concerns.

The several proposals for furnishing stationary for the executive and legislative departments of the government for the ensuing year, which have been received by the clerk of the council, in virtue of a resolution of the general assembly, are herewith submitted for your consideration.

The accompanying communications from the respective executives of the several states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Delaware, with copies of letters from this department to each of said executives, and an opinion of the attorney general, upon one of the subjects of said correspondence; and also a report and resolutions of the general assembly of New-Hampshire, and a communication from the collector of the port of Baltimore, stating a difficulty which has occurred, in relation to the inspection of tobacco from other states, passing through Baltimore to other markets within the United States, are submitted for your consideration, and such action on them respectively, as you may deem necessary and proper.

The several laws and resolutions of the last general assembly, conferring authority and directing the performance of specific duties by the executive have been duly attended to, and the wishes of the legislature complied with.

By a resolution of the legislature, my predecessor in office was directed to procure (amongst others which have been delivered as ordered,) a sword with suitable devices to be presented to the late gallant Capt. George W. Rogers, of the Navy, for his good conduct during the late war. Before the sword was completed, this gentleman departed for a foreign station to take command of a squadron—he, alas was destined never to return, and this memorial of his services and worth still remains in the executive chamber, awaiting the direction of the legislature, as I did not feel myself authorised to make any disposition of it after the decease of the individual for whom it was intended.

I have thus endeavoured, rather to prompt your action upon some important subjects, than to urge them for adoption under my views. Some of my ideas are perhaps, totally erroneous, but at this period, when there is about to be a separation between us, I hope that you will draw the veil of charity over the errors in this communication, and permit me to state, in concluding this message, that I do not wish to be considered as a candidate for re-election. In making this declaration I do it with deep humility, by no means supposing, that any will have cause for regret, but I do so merely from the necessity of making known to you my determination. I have not the vanity to suppose, that such a declaration would be necessary, but as custom seems to have fixed the period of re-election to the extent of the legal term of qualification, I may be allowed to think, that the partiality of some friends would wish my continuance in office. In taking leave of you, permit me to return you my thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon me, and condemn me not for saying, that through my administration, I have acted with a single eye to the advancement of the honour, dignity and prosperity of the state.

I have the honour to be
With the highest consideration,
Your obedient humble servant,
GEORGE HOWARD.

Friday, Jan. 4th, 1833.

Mr. Sutton presented a petition of Elizabeth Smith, of Harford county, praying the passage of an act, to authorize the clerk of Harford county court, to record a deed of manumission therein mentioned;

Mr. Louthan presented a petition of Lucinda Rodgers, of Allegany county, praying to be divorced from her husband Arthur M. Rogers, for certain causes therein mentioned;

Mr. Johnson, presented a petition of Fanny Easterday, of Frederick county, praying to be divorced from her husband Jacob Easterday,

Mr. Lantz presented a petition of James Nixon, of Allegany county, praying for a divorce from his wife Mary Nixon;

Mr. Brewer presented a petition of Berred W. Marriott, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, praying to be refunded a sum of money erroneously paid by him into the Western Shore Treasury.

...eorge A. Thomas, presented a peti-
...sundry citizens of the ... of Port
...in Cecil county, pray... for an al-
...in the law, respecting the inspection
...r.

Mr. Johnson, presented a petition of
...assing, (a coloured man,) praying
...passage of an act, authorising the
...Frederick county court, to record a
...manumission therein mentioned.

...tion by Mr. Teackle,

...d, That so much of the Executive
...sation as relates to the decease of
...rable Charles Carroll of Carrollton,
...f that fearless band of patriots who
...d our Independence," be referred
...t committee of seven members, to
...junction with such committee as the
...ay appoint, to devise some suitable
...al of respect to the memory of the
...

...o much thereof as relates to "the
... of establishing a State Bank," be
...to the select committee heretofore
...d on that subject.

...o much thereof as relates to educa-
... the deaf and dumb children, be re-
... the standing committee on educa-
...

...o much thereof as relates to inter-
...ovement, be referred to the standing
...ee on that subject.

...o much thereof as relates to the in-
... of flour be referred to the standing
...ee on inspections.

...o much thereof as relates to Lotte-
...referred to the standing committee
...ries.

...o much thereof as relates to the re-
...e adjutant-general, and the militia,
...ed to the standing committee on the
...

... so much thereof as relates to the re-
... the board of managers for removing
... people of colour from this state, be re-
...to the standing committee heretofore
...ed on that subject.

...o much thereof as relates to the five
...t. stock issued by the executive, be re-
...o the standing committee on ways and
...

...o much thereof as relates to the pe-
...ry, be referred to the committee on
...and punishments.

...o much thereof as relates to commu-
...s from the respective states of Penn-
..., Virginia and Delaware; also a report
...olutions of the general assembly of
...ampshire, and a communication from
...ector of the port of Baltimore, be re-
... the joint select committee hereto-
...pointed on the Ordinance of the Con-
...of South Carolina.

... that so much thereof as relates to a
...on directing the executive to procure
...d for the late gallant Capt. George W.
..., be referred to a select committee.

...motion by Mr. Heard,

...dered, That so much of the executive
...ge as relates to the subject of the in-
...on of tobacco, be referred to a select
...ittee of seven, to be appointed by the
...er.

... Compton submitted the following mes-
... which was read, assented to, and sent
... senate:

...emen of the Senate,

...e propose to appoint a select committee
...en members, to act in conjunction with
...ommittee as your honourable body may
...t, to devise some suitable tribute of re
... to the memory of the venerable Charles
...ll, the last surviving signer of the De-
...on of Independence, and have nominat
... that purpose on the part of this house,
...s. Compton, Gantt, Jones, Jenkins,
... Willson, and George A. Thomas.

... Hammond obtained leave to bring in a
... confirm an act to alter and repeal all
...rts of the constitution and form of go-
...ent as relates to the division of Frede-
...unty into twelve election districts, and
...r purposes, passed at December ses-
...31, chapter 112.

... clerk of the senate returned the bill,
...d, A further supplement to the act, en-
... An act to incorporate Fredericktown,
...derick county.

...o, the bill, entitled, An act to alter and
...e the name of Luther Baker, of the city
...ltimore, to Martin Luther Baker; seve-
...endorsed, 'will pass.'

...dered to be engrossed.

...d delivered a bill originated in and pass-
... the senate, entitled, An act supplemen-
...o an act regulating the inspection of
... hides and skins in the city of Balti-
... which was read and referred to the
...ittee on inspections.

...d the following message:

...omen of the House of Delegates,

... have received your message proposing
...pointment of a joint committee of both
... on such part of the message of the go-
... as relates to the proceedings of the
...onvention in South Carolina, and concur
...in. We have appointed as the committ-
...n the part of the Senate to join the
...mittee of your house, Messrs. Mayer,
...man, Page, Dennis and Emory.

...r. Wright of Dorchester, reported a bill
...orrect an error and make valid a deed
... John Hicks and wife, to Jeremiah Mar-
...l of Dorchester county.

...ml. Mr. Johnson reported a bill to autho-
... the clerk of Frederick county court to
...ort the deed of manumission therein men-
...ed.

...Which were severally read the first and se-
...d time by special order, and passed.

... Mr. Hollman reported a bill to authorise
... commissioners of Washington county to
...ld a stone bridge across Antietam creek,
... the road leading from Funkstown to Wil-
...msport, where the old wooden bridge now
...nds.

... Mr. Turner reported a bill to authorize the
...rk of Baltimore county court to record a
...tain deed therein mentioned.

And, Mr. Hollman reported a bill for the
sale of real estate therein mentioned.

The house adjourned.

Saturday, January 5th, 1833.

Mr. Teackle presented a memorial of sun-
dry citizens of Somerset and Worcester coun-
ties.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of sun-
dry citizens of Dorchester county; And Mr.
Hope presented a memorial of sundry citi-
zens of Harford county, severally praying
the establishment of a State Bank, to be
founded upon the invested monies in the trea-
sury for the supply of revenue and the gene-
ral convenience of the people.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition of Ish-
mael Vanhorn, of Frederick county, praying
for the passage of an act to authorise him to
bring into this state certain negro slaves there-
in mentioned.

Mr. Slicer presented a petition of Meshach
Browning, of Allegany county, praying for
the passage of an act, to make valid a patent
for a certain tract of land therein mentioned.

Mr. Turner presented a petition of John
Baker, and others, of Baltimore county,
counter to the memorial of Isaac Kirk and
others, praying the confirmation of a certain
road therein mentioned.

Mr. Willson presented a petition of Wil-
liam Lee of Montgomery county, praying to
be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Forwood presented a petition of Tho-
mas Magness, and others, of Harford county,
praying that said Thomas Magness, may be
placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Lantz presented a petition of Alexan-
der Robertson, praying that the treasurer of
the western shore may be authorised to pay
him a certain sum of money, which may ap-
pear to be due to him on the books thereof.

Mr. Grove presented a petition of Mary Ed-
monds, of Washington county, praying to be
divorced from her husband, Alexander Ed-
monds.

Mr. Duvall, of Anne-Arundel, presented a
petition of James Frazier, of the city of An-
napolis, praying to be placed on the pension
roll.

The Speaker announced the appointment of
the following

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Elections and Privileges—
Messrs. Cottman, Chandler, G. A. Thomas,
Duvall of Prince Georges, Hollman, Harris,
and Holmes.

Committee on Ways and Means—Messrs.
Teackle, Nicols, Jenkins, Merrick, Stevens,
Hammond and Turner.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Willson,
Wright of Dorchester, Edelen, Knight, Comp-
ton, Lantz, and Larrimore.

*Committee on Grievances and Courts of
Justice*—Messrs. Blackistone, Brewer, Gar-
...tson, Harper, Jones, Pratt, and Wright of
Queen Anne's.

*Committee on Military Pensions and Revo-
lutionary Claims*—Messrs. Rogerson, Bur-
gess, Charles, Forwood, Richardson of Dor-
chester, Mann, and Lewis Thomas.

Committee on Internal Improvement—Mes-
srs. Merrick, Harper, Bruff, Bruce, White,
Ellicott, and Dennis.

Committee on Education—Messrs. Jenkins,
Millar, Schley, Morsell, Cottman, Duvall of
Anne Arundel, and Wickes.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs. John-
son, Heard, Hayne, Ely, Grove, Hearn, and
Wright of Q. Anne's.

Committee on Insolvency—Messrs. Wright
of Q. Anne's, Gittings, Somerville, Unkefer,
Mudd, Forman, and Richardson of Dorches-
ter.

Committee on Divorces—Messrs. Compton,
Bourke, Harding, Pratt, Schley, Bruff and
Hope.

Committee on Crimes and Punishments—
Messrs. Brewer, Cottman, Nicols, Johns,
Jump, Kent, Worthington.

*Committee on Pensions to Indigent Persons
by County Assessment*—Messrs Dudley,
Powell, Slicer, Mudd, Sutton, Carter, and
Mann.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Hope,
Travers, Mulliken, Millar, Hammond, Lar-
rimore, and Holmes.

Committee on Manufactories—Messrs. Ely,
White, Charles, Ellicott, Hollman, Richard-
son of Caroline, and Mulliken.

Committee on Inspections—Messrs. Gantt,
Turner, Somerville, Ellicott, Hammond, E-
vans, and Powell.

Committee on Lotteries—Messrs. Chandler,
Knight, Bourke, Dennis, Duvall, of Anne A-
rundel, Gantt, and Louthan.

Committee on expiring laws—Messrs.
Jones, Harris, Burgess, Morsell, Wright of
Dorchester, Forman, and Unkefer.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs.
Milbourne, Willson, Wright of Dorchester,
Edelen, Heard, Dennis, and Sutton.

*Standing Committee on the Coloured Popu-
lation*—Messrs. Harper, Nicols, Millar, Tur-
ner, Pratt, Jones, and Somerville.

Select Committee on Constitution—Messrs.
Johnson, Merrick, Harper, Cottman, Bruce,
Sutton, and Bourke.

*Select Committee on the Inspection of To-
bacco*—Messrs. Heard, Kent, Mudd, Duvall
of Prince Georges, Compton, White, and
Hammond.

*Select Committee on so much of the Govern-
or's Message as relates to the Sword proposed
to be presented to Captain George H. Rogers*
—Messrs. Pratt, Millar, and Evans.

On motion by Mr. Jones,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances
and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire
into the expediency of establishing Magis-
trates courts in the several counties, for the
trial of assaults and batteries.

Mr. Pratt obtained leave to bring in a bill
to repeal an act, respecting the equity juris-
diction of the county courts in the first ju-
dicial district of Maryland, passed at Decem-
ber session 1831, chapter 302.

Mr. Burgess obtained leave to bring in a
bill, to authorize the conveyance of certain
real estate therein mentioned.

Mr. George ...
ing ...

Leave to bring ...
is Thomas, of ...
State from the ...
negro girl Kitty, ...
by marriage prev... passage of an act
passed at December ... 1831, chap. 325.

... Ely obtained leave to bring in a bill,
to repeal the President and Managers of the
Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike
Road Company, to keep their road in repair,
agreeable to the provisions of their original
act of incorporation.

The bill reported by Mr. Edelen ...
and amend an act ... Assembly,
December session, 1831, chapter 33, relat-
ing to free negroes and slaves, was taken up
for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Edelen, said bill was
amended by inserting after the word "her,"
in the second section sixth line, the words,
"at the time of removal," and after the word
"State," same section, and seventh line, the
words, "or at any time thereafter."

Mr. Merrick moved further to amend said
bill, by adding at the end thereof, as an ad-
ditional section, the following:

And be it enacted, That in all cases where
the lawful wife or husband of any slave held
and owned in any an inhabitant of this
state, shall be a slave owned and possessed
by an inhabitant of any adjoining State, Dis-
trict or Territory, it shall and may be lawful
for the owner of such wife or husband, an in-
habitant of this state, to purchase, import,
and bring into this state from any such ad-
joining State, District or Territory, the said
wife or husband of his said slave, provided
the lawful marriage of said slave be proved
by the affidavit of the person so bringing him
or her into this state, or by the affidavit of
some other credible white person, which affi-
davit shall be in writing and left with the
clerk of the county court of the county into
which said slaves is introduced, for record,
within thirty days from the day on which said
slave shall be brought into the state of Mary-
land.

Mr. Harper, moved to amend the amend-
ment proposed by Mr. Merrick, by inserting
after the words "provided the lawful mar-
riage of said slave," the following, in these
words, "have taken place before the passage
of this act, and"

The question then recurred and was put on
the amendment as amended.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Merrick moved further to amend said
bill, by adding at the end thereof as an addi-
tional section the following:

And be it enacted, That it shall and may
be lawful for all and every person or persons
owning or working a herring or shad fishery
on the shores of the Potomac River to bring
into this state either their own or hired male
slaves from the state of Virginia or District
of Columbia for the purpose of performing
labour in and about said herring or shad fish-
eries; provided no slave be introduced or
brought into this state for the purpose afore-
said, before the 15th day of March of each
and every year, and provided also, that all
slaves introduced or brought into this state
for the purposes aforesaid, be removed from
this state before the 20th day of the month
of May of the year in which said slaves shall
be brought into this state.

Mr. Johnson moved to refer the bill with
the amendments, to the standing committee
on the subject of the coloured population of
this state;

On the question being put—it was
Resolved in the affirmative.

The house then adjourned until Monday
morning.

Monday, Jan. 7th, 1833.

Lemuel Roberts, Esq. a delegate returned
for Queen Anne's county, and Thomas Bil-
lingsley, Esq. a delegate returned for Calvert
county, severally appeared, qualified and took
their seats.

Mr. Slicer presented a petition of sundry
citizens of Allegany county, praying for the
repeal of a law, for the preservation of fish in
said county, passed at December session,
1832, chapter 231.

Mr. Turner presented a petition of Ezekiel
Bovan of Baltimore county, praying to be di-
vorced from his wife, Catharine Bovan.

Mr. Ely presented a petition of the trus-
tees of the Franklin Academy in Baltimore
county, praying that the donations to acade-
mies in said county, may be apportioned to
the several academies in the county.

And, Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of
Samuel Sterrett of the city of Baltimore,
praying for an act to revive and continue, for
a limited period, the act of incorporation of
the Union Insurance Company of Maryland.

On motion by Mr. Hope,

Ordered, That the orphans court of Har-
ford county, forthwith present to this house a
full and accurate account of their proceedings
in regard to the distribution of the school
fund of said county, under the act entitled,
'A further supplement to the act entitled An
act for the distribution of a certain fund for
the purpose of establishing free schools in the
several counties therein mentioned,' passed
at December session, 1829, chapter 27—and
that they specify the names of the several
commissioners, and state who of them have,
and who have not complied with the requisi-
tions of the aforesaid act; and also send on a
copy of the proceedings of each commission-
er who have acted under the original law,
passed at December session, 1816, chap. 256,
and under the supplement of said law, pas-
sed at December session, 1821, chapter 51—
said copy to be accompanied by a statement
of all the monies received and paid away by
each commissioner shewing the time of re-
ceiving and paying over, and the balance, if
any, in their and each of their hands.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a sup-
plement to an act, to incorporate the Savings
Institution of Dorchester county, passed De-
cember session 1831, chapter 286.

Mr. Roberts obtained leave to bring in a
bill, for the revaluation of the real and per-
sonal property in Queen Anne's county.

Mr. Johns asked the following leave:

Leave to bring in a bill, to provide for hold-
ing on the same day throughout the state, the
elections for choosing delegates to the gene-
ral assembly, sheriffs, commissioners of the
respective counties, representatives in con-
gress, electors of the senate, and electors of
president and vice-president of the United
States.

Mr. Johnson obtained leave to bring in a
bill to incorporate the Jefferson Saving In-
stitution.

Mr. Jenkins obtained leave to bring in a
supplement to an act, to provide for the pub-
lic printing of the state, passed at December
session 1831, chap. 303.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins,

Ordered, That the committee on the militia, be instructed to enquire and report to this house, the amount of fines collected from the citizens of the several counties and cities of the state, by virtue of the act of assembly relating to the militia: how the said fines are disposed of after collection, and whether any and what description of vouchers are required from the persons expending the same.

Mr. Compton reported a bill, relating to the duties of the commissioners of Anne-Arundel county.

Mr. Sutton reported a bill, to authorise the clerk of Harford county, to record the deed of manumission therein mentioned.

Mr. Holmes reported a bill, to repeal an act, entitled, an act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace, passed at December session 1830, chap. 155.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the house proceeded to the election of a Governor, in conformity with arrangement made with the senate for that purpose; and the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box; it was sealed up and delivered to the committee appointed on the part of the house, to meet the committee appointed on the part of the senate, to count the joint ballot of both houses, and report the result; who having retired to the conference room; after a short time had elapsed, returned and reported;—that on counting the joint ballot of both houses they had found there were altogether eighty six votes taken, of which number Gen. James Thomas, received sixty two votes; John T. Stoddart, received two votes; John Thomas, received one vote, and that there were twenty one blank ballots.

Whereupon, it was resolved, That Gen. James Thomas, be, and he is hereby declared to be duly elected Governor of the state of Maryland, for the ensuing year.

The clerk of the senate returned the resolution relative to forwarding to the editors of papers, and public journals in this state, printed copies of the daily proceedings of the senate and house of delegates, endorsed assented to, ordered to be engrossed.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, January 10, 1833.

NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held on the 29th instant, at the Assembly Room. The Managers of said Society, give this notice, in order that all those who are interested in the prosperity thereof may commence their operations. The Managers solicit the continued patronage of the Public.

We are authorised to announce Mr. ADAM MILLER, as a Candidate for the House of Delegates, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Jas. Williamson, Esq.

On Monday last, the Hon. James Thomas, of St. Mary's county, was elected Governor of this State, and

On Tuesday, Samuel Turner of Calvert county, Robert W. Bowie, of Prince Georges, Thomas C Worthington, of Frederick, William Potter of Caroline, and John S. Martin, of Worcester, were elected as Counsellors.

COLONIZATION.

We are authorised to state, that a meeting of the Colonization Society of the state of Maryland, will be held in the Senate chamber in this city, on to morrow evening the 11th inst. at 7 o'clock, to which the citizens of the state, and all others friendly to the amelioration of our coloured population are invited.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Jackson and Union Party, held agreeably to previous notice, at the Assembly Room in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 5th Jan. 1833.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of EDWARD WILLIAMS, Esq. to the Chair, and R. C. HARDESTY Secretary. When the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That Mr. Adam Miller be and is hereby recommended to the Jackson and Union Party of the city of Annapolis, as a suitable candidate to represent them in the Legislature of Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Williamson Esq. a delegate elect for this city.

Resolved, That the aforegoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Gazette.

ED. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

R. C. HARDESTY, Secretary.

The Reform Convention met this day at eleven o'clock, at the Authenæum, and organised by appointing RODERICK DORSEY, ...ick County, President—JOHN ..., Sen'r. of Washington County, and ... D. MALSBY, of Harford County, ... Vice-Presidents—and Messrs. *Alli...* of Cecil County, *Benjamin I. Hall*, of Baltimore County, and *Moses Falls*, of Allegany County, as Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, of Frederick, a Committee of two from each county and city represented in the Convention, was appointed by the Chair to report a plan of proceedings. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. [*Gazette.*

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell, and will offer at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, M. if not previously disposed of at private sale, all that

TRACT OF LAND

at present occupied by the subscriber, of which the late James M'Culloch died seized, containing FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES. This land lies near the South river Ferry. The improvements consist of two good DWELLING HOUSES, which have been lately repaired.

The terms of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, or to Somerville Pinkney, Esquire, Annapolis. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit and examine the property.

DAVID M. BROGDEN.

January 10 ts

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

WHEREAS Abner Linthicum, Jr. late Collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following list of lands on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Names of Persons.	*Names of Lands.*	*Amount of tax due.*
William Cook,	Swamp,	$1 76
Richard Smith,	Name unknown,	1 80
Joseph Hood,	Part of Finland,	0 45
Jane Sproston,	Mores Newmarket,	6 75
Rebecca Dulany's heirs,	2 Lots in Annapolis,	0 37
Thomas Morgan,	House and Lot in Annapolis,	0 75
William Childs of Wm. heirs,	Name unknown,	1 50
Ann Chew,	Part of Ayres and Chew's Right,	14 16
Mary Lattin,	Name unknown,	0 45
John H. D. Lane,	Grammer's Chance,	2 16
Ann Watkins,	Bessington,	1 32

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid on or before the 29th day of January 1833, that the said Land or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and cost thereon, will be sold on that day to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges of the several counties of this state.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
late Collector A. A. county.

January 10.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans' Court,
January 8th, 1833.

ON application by petition of William Pumphrey, (of Wm.) administrator of Gassaway Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAMUEL BROWN, Jun.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gassaway Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of January, 1833.

WM. PUMPHREY (of Wm.) Adm'r.
January 10. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE Maryland State Temperance Society will hold its next Anniversary Meeting in this city on Tuesday evening the 15th instant. The Auxiliaries are again requested to forward reports of the condition of their Societies to the Secretary, and to appoint Delegates to attend this meeting.

N. B. The Editors of newspapers in this State, are respectfully requested to insert this notice.

A RANDALL, Secretary.

January 3, 1833.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a writ of Election, issued by Richard Thomas, Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, an Election will be held at the Assembly Room in this city on Saturday the 12th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of electing a delegate to the General Assembly to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of James Williamson Esq.

By order,
JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Jan. 3, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Adm'x. of Jas. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard C Hardesty her Agent, requests those indebted to the estate of her late Husband to make payment to him, who is authorised to settle the estate.

ANNE HOLLAND.

Dec. 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Chancery Court, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Monday the 14th day of January next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. at "Smith's Desire," on the South side of Patapsco River, a little below Hawkins' Point, formerly occupied by the late James P. Soper, all the residue of the

PERSONAL ESTATE

Of said James P. Soper, consisting of Negroes, (Men, Women, Boys and Children,) one Horse, and sundry Farming and Kitchen Utensils.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash or a credit of six months at the election of the purchasers, for all purchases exceeding Twenty Dollars; each purchaser giving bond with good security, for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. All sums under Twenty Dollars, the cash to be paid.

JOSEPH EVANS.
Surviving Executor of James P. Soper.

Dec. 20. R.—law ts. ts.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis, on the 1st of January, 1833.

	B
Stephen Beard	Peter Biss
Jno. T. Barber (2)	Sarah Button
Jno. Blanford	Thomas Burley
Jas. B. Brewer	John Bowman
Peter Byers	Jer. L. Boyd (2)
	C
Philip Clayton	Dr. Jos. Carr
	D
Zach. Duvall	Jas. M. Downes
Dr. Howard Duvall	Gabriel H. Duvall
Israel Davidson	Caleb Davis
	E
Lt. Wm. Mervine, U. S. scur. Experiment	Francis Hagerty do
J. P. Sanford do	Richard Estep
Robt. Patton do	Mary Ann Elioth
	F
Jabez B. Fletcher	
	G
Levin Gale (2)	Wm. H. Griffith
David Gregg	Benj. Gaither
	H
Rev. Eli Hinkle	Rebecca Hall
F. C. Hyde (3)	Th. Hodgkins
Vachel Harding	Dr. Wm. Hammond
	IJ
Martha Ann Iglehart	Mildred Jenkens
Leonard Iglehart	Richard Jone
Milly Jenkins	
	K
William Kirby (2)	Jacob Kosure
John P. Kennedy	
	L
Elizabeth Love	
	M
Philip Miller	Rush. W. Marriott (3)
James Millar	John Mullan
Geo. Murdock	N. R. Merryman
Wm. Murdock (3)	James Mills
Charles F. Mayer	Gilbert Murdock
	N
Elizabeth Nicholls	Dr. Francis Neef
	O
Wm. O'Hara	
	P
Capt. Jno. Philips	Peter A. Pascal
Elisah Pearker	
	R
Jas. Raymond	Jos. Rawlings, jr.
Jas. Ringgold	
	S
John Smith	Jno. Sullivan
Mary Sutton	John S. Sullivan
Mrs. Ann Sands	Sergt. Smith
Eliza Sewell	
	W
Gye Warren, (2)	Lucy Ward
Mrs. P. Welch	Wm. R. S. Willson
Jno. S. Whittington	Widow of Jas. Weedon
Mrs. A. Winniett	John Wellington.
Chas. H. Willoggman	

J. GREEN, P. M.

Jan. 3.

METROPOLIS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

MOSES LAKE—PROFESSOR:
CUTS HAIR Phisiognomically, and SHAVES Delectably!!!

☞ His Dressing Room adjoining the bar of Messrs. Williamson & Swann.

HE acknowledges with grateful emotions the continued and increasing patronage bestowed upon him by the fashionable and tasteful public of this Metropolis.

M. LAKE begs leave to continue the exercise of the consolatory sweep of his MAGIC RAZOR; and to confine himself more particularly to shaping the heads of this sharped and distinguished community. New York may boast of her Saunders, Philadelphia of her Anners, but it was reserved for the Metropolis of this state, to present the unrivalled talents of a LAKE!

M. Lake likewise informs the gentlemen, that he can at all times furnish them with the best (tried) Razors, Combs, Stocks and Collars, Soap, &c. &c. He will be ever ready to attend to all commands in his business.

He superintends a SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, and will cleanse CLOTHES of every description on reasonable terms.

Dec. 27

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN, AND EASTON.

The Steam-boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore on Friday morning next, at 7 o'clock for the above places, and will leave Baltimore on Monday for Annapolis at 7 o'clock, to return the same day. Also, will leave Baltimore from her usual place, lower end Hugan's wharf, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only.

Passage to Easton or Castle Haven $3.00
Do. to or from Annapolis 2.00

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Jan. 4, 1833.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the Public, that he has just received an assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

Of a variety of colours and very superior in quality. He would inform those who will honour him with their custom, that he will make up at the shortest notice and most fashionable style, or to suit fancy. All who wish to get bargains will call and examine his stock of goods before they purchase elsewhere.

He has also received a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell lower than they have ever been sold here before.

Jan. 3, 1833.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit, and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Wahlstein, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number commences the travels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most forty cents! This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopædia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

To all further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in entering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13

☞ *A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.*

Prince-George's County Court.
October Term, 1832.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of William T. S. Compton, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, if any they have, against said petitioner.

Test—AQUILA BEALL, Clk.
of Prince George's County Court.

Dec. 27. 3m.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Thomas Tongue, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified that a final dividend of the Personal Estate has been struck under the direction of the Orphan's court, which will be paid to them, or their attornies, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at the office of Somerville Pinkney, Esq. in the city of Annapolis. The subscriber will pay such dividends, as may be called for, at his residence, before the above time.

THOMAS J. HALL,
Ad'r. T. Tongue.

Dec. 27. R.—law.

Prince-George's County Court,
October Term, 1832.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Edmund Key and William N. Dorsett, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before the court at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, (if any they have) and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

Test, AQUILA BEALL Clk.
Of Prince-George's county court.

Dec. 27.—law3m*

BOARDING HOUSE.

[illegible] taken this opportunity to inform his friends and the Public, that the building recently occupied by the Legislature, has been fitted up by her deceased Husband, and will be continued by her in the manner formerly conducted. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Dec. 1

ROOMS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber having ROOMS in his house unnecessary for his own use, during the session of the Legislature, offers for rent the whole of the second story, consisting of FIVE ROOMS, with or without Furniture. They can be made separate and distinct from the other part of the house.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Dec. 20.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of 35 cents per share for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company, the same will be paid on or after the first day of January next, to Stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.

THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.

Dec. 20. 3w.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Ann-Arundel County, State of Maryland, Short Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mr. Augusta Wells, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate, are hereby required to produce the same properly authenticated. Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requed to make immediate payment.

J. B. WELLS, Adm'r.

Dec. 20. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Ann Pentice, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 1st day of June next, otherwise they may be excluded all benefit from said Estate.

ANN LAMEN, Adm'x.

Dec. 20. 6w.

IN CHANCERY,

18 Dec. 1832.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Richard Young, of William, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas W. Howard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the seventeenth day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in Annapolis, at or before the 18th day of January next. The report states that 33¼ acres sold for 20 1/100 dollars per acre.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 20 3w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.
December Term, 1832

ON application by petition of Anne Holland, Administratrix of James Holland late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of December 1832.

ANNE HOLLAND, Ad'x.

Dec. 20.

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 183[illegible]

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposites payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 3 per cent

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent

By order R. WILLSON, Cashier

May 17 6m.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from Gunners and other persons trespassing on his Farm (Hawkins' Point) near Annapolis, is constrained to forbid all persons from hunting, [illegible] in any other way trespassing thereon. Offenders will be rigidly dealt with, and the law enforced against all who may violate this notice.

GEORGE BARBER.

Dec. 13.

BASIL SHEPHARD, *MERCHANT TAILOR.*

HAS just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS,

Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olives.—Also,

CASSIMERES,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS!

Stripes, Checks and other Fancy Colours.

VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.

Oct. 18 tf

FRESH FALL GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received his supply of FALL GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style, he thinks cannot be surpassed.—He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

Oct. 18 6w

WANTED TO HIRE,

BY the year. Ten or twelve Good Slaves. They would be employed at the Furnace at CURTIS'S CREEK; for suitable hands, a liberal compensation will be given. Also wanted at the same place fifty or sixty Wood Cutters. Inquire of

JOHN BARKER, at the Furnace, or
JOHN BARKER & SON,
Iron Founders, North Calvert st. Baltimore.

December, 6. 4t*

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Baker of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Baker having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application, within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Baker, and the said trustee having given bond with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said John W. Baker having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of April next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said county court on the third day of April next, for the final hearing of his application, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, "An act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, and the said John W. Baker having before me taken the oath directed to be taken by the said insolvent laws for the delivery up of his property, *these are therefore to certify*, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said John W. Baker. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

GIDEON WHITE.

Nov. 22 3m

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Joshua Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.

True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clerk
Saint-Mary's County Court

Nov. 29 3m

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, [illegible] also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

NOTICE

TO ALL PERSONS IT MAY CONCERN.

HAVING [illegible] Daniel Harry [illegible] Annapolis, he is fully [illegible] to collect all debts due me, and all persons [illegible] to me, and, as all my property in Annapolis is for sale, to sell to [illegible] he in his judgment, and my interest may dictate. Therefore all persons indebted are fully authorised to make payment to him, and his receipt shall be good and as binding as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 23d day of November, 1832.

THOS. B. ANDERSON

Nov. 29

BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

WHEREAS Richard Ridgely [illegible] returned to the Corporation of said city the following List of Real Property in said city on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same.

Names of persons Assessed	*Property*	*Amount*
Samuel Armiger,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
John H. Brown,	1 Do.	[illegible]
Carroll & Dulany,	2 Lots,	[illegible]
George Dunn,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
John Golder,	1 Lot,	[illegible]
Eliza Jones,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
John Hancock,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Th. Morgans heirs,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Francis Neale,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Asseneth Bigby's heirs,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Hallam Theatre,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Tobacco Warehouse,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the city charges aforesaid be paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act to alter the charter of the city of Annapolis, &c. passed Jan. 19, 1832, chapter 20.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Dec. 20. 6

THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST,

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

A NEW edition of the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List," in pamphlet form, will be issued on the first of January, 1833, and will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, giving the names and place of location of all the banks in the United States, together with the rates of discount on the notes of each. Prices of Gold and Silver. Also, a complete description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which are now, or have ever been in circulation, on any of the various Banking Institutions. This list will embrace descriptions of more than fifty Counterfeit Notes which have been detected since the first edition of our pamphlet was issued. The subscriber respectfully requests all who may have any information in relation to Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which has not as yet been published in the "Detector," to send the same to him without delay, as it is his wish to make the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List" as correct as it is possible to have it.

The pamphlet will be published on a royal sheet, and will contain twenty four pages. The price will remain as heretofore, 12½ cents each, one dollar per dozen, or six dollars per hundred. All orders must be addressed to

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
No 6, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 20.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Greenwell (F. B.) late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of October next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of November 1832.

ELIZA. A. ABELL, Ex'x.

Dec. 6 4w

THE CRISIS.

IT is now admitted that the people of the North and Middle States have been kept in culpable ignorance of the state of public feeling in the south. This has been done by the suppression of all the arguments used by the people of the south. The attitude assumed by South Carolina, and the proclamation of the President, makes it the imperative duty of every citizen to examine for himself that he may make up an earnest opinion. With a view to place the arguments within their reach, we propose to publish,

Mr. Calhoun's two letters.

The Ordinance of South Carolina.

The report of the committee who submitted that ordinance.

The address to the people of South Carolina.

The address to the people of the U. States.

The Proclamation of the President.

And the reply to that proclamation, that may be published.

As an extra to the United States Telegraph, making a pamphlet of sixty four pages, at the price of five dollars for seventy-five copies. If it will be published on one of our extra sheets, the postage will be at the rate charged for ordinary newspapers; or some one paper of which 100 copies, or a cent for greater distances.

☞ All editors of newspapers with whom we exchange papers, will be give this notice an insertion. When they take into consideration the expense which we incur to forward them the proceedings of Congress, they will not, we trust, refuse the request we make.

Dec. 6

The Maryland Gazette.

OL. LXXXVIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1832. No. 2.

NTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FOREIGN.

E AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

GH ARMY BEFORE ANTWERP—TOWN IN THEIR POSSESSION—SIONS OF THE FRENCH FOR SURRENDER OF THE CITADEL—ARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND DISLVED AND NEW ELECTIONS ORRED.

the packet ship South America, Capt. ff, from Liverpool, the editors of the ercial Advertiser have received Lonpers of the 4th of December, and Liof the 5th, both inclusive, with com correspondence to the latest date.

ENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

rary to the expectations entertained English ministers, and the papers in confidence, to the last hostilities had ly commenced before Antwerp—the uns being fired by the Dutch. On Fri Nov. 30th, the French troops made good first approaches to the citadel of Ant—Advancing in safety under cover of a which prevented Gen. Chasse from dising their operations. The Belgian posts e esplanade looking toward the citadel, relieved by French troops, who were ut in occupation of all the posts on that f the city. At six o'clock, Lieutenant-St. Cyr Neigues, chief of the Marstaff, attended by Col. Cradock, and a ter bearing a flag of truce, advanced line of Dutch sentries near the Lu St. Laurent, and after the usual cere delivered, in the name of the two copowers a summons to surrender. earers of the dispatch were not allowinter the Dutch lines, but the summons ceived by Col. Rupertus, Chief of the to Gen. Chasse, who replied that he return an answer without delay. The missioners then withdrew to their own An hour afterwards, Col. Rupertus his appearance with a flag of truce at Belgian outposts, and delivered Gen se's reply. This contained a firm and ive negative. The exact tenor is not of e known; but in respect to the proposed rality of the town, it is said to have been unsatisfactory. A letter from Brussels, d on Saturday evening, Dec. 1st, says ception of the French officer bearing the ons, was cold but civil, and the answer negative. 'Tell the Marshal,' said Chasse, that I shall bury myself under ins of the citadel. As to the neutrality e city I promise nothing—that will be ated by circumstances and events.' As this answer was received, Marshal d sent another flag of truce in, requir more direct explanation of the inten of Chasse, with respect to the neutrali the city. The answer of the Baron had anspired when, the last accounts left; e answer was guessed to be in the ne by the fact, that in half an hour after uns were fired from the citadel upon en engaged in the works. In the first our not more than ten shots were fired. f the workmen it is said, were killed any wounded, but this is not believed correct. The firing was continued at als until 10 o'clock in the night of Noer 30th.

the preceding facts, the Correspondent e London Courier, writing from Brus at 6 o'clock in the evening of the date e mentioned, gives the following addi particulars of the operations of the be—

ury preparation and disposition, down to ost minute detail, having been completesterday morning, the troops received orto hold themselves in readiness to be d upon at a moment's notice. The Belposts and piquets were all relieved at fall by the French, who broke ground night and proceeded as rapidly as poswith the first or rather second parallel. ey-break this morning, the men were unover without suffering any loss.

is calculated that on Sunday the French be able to open a fire of sixty heavy guns about forty mortars. The intervening will be occupied in digging and widenhe trenches and constructing the batte—The garrison will be able to reply to with about thirty-seven mortars and about pieces of cannon. But their fire must ivergent, whilst the whole of that of the gers will be concentrated on four or five n points.

othing decisive is known about the city ntwerp; but the general impression is not a gun will be fired upon it. Indeed, pendant of the wantor barbarity of the itself, Chasse would thus diminish his ers of defence, and so place himself been two fires, which would not fail to crush beneath the ruins of the Citadel within or four days.

he loss on the part of the besiegers must rtunately be heavy; but the public should ive with caution the exaggerated and ab-

surd reports that will, no doubt, find their way into the public journals.

Up to the present hour no further details are known at any of the public offices. But the firing of heavy guns has been heard at intervals during the day. Chasse appears to have been taken by surprise last night, and the French have gained an important point in being able to get into cover without loss. As the night closes, and fresh ground is broken, we must expect to hear a heavy firing.

The weather is dry and promises to continue fair; an event of immense importance to working parties, but yesterday it rained heavily, and the ground is almost knee deep in mud.

The following accounts direct from Antwerp, bring the advices down to 7 o'clock, P. M. of Saturday, December 1st, are compiled from the correspondence of the Times and Morning Herald:

Antwerp, Saturday Morning, Dec. 1st.—10 o'clock.—The French have worked all night, notwithstanding the rain, and have already completed a battery in the garden called 'The Harmony,' between Fort Montebello and St. Laurant. During the night the darkness did not allow the Dutch to see the men at work. Few guns were heard at ten o'clock.

It is asserted on the best authority, that the French works will be ready for operations in full to-morrow. The wet weather will, it is feared, do the troops more injury than Chasse's fire.

General Desprez, the head of the Belgian staff, who has been in this city during the last four days has gone to Lierre, the head quarters of the Belgian army. Some suppose the Prince of Orange will move in that quarter.

Twelve-o'clock.—During the early part of the morning the French pushed a reconnoissance of cavalry and infantry along the dyke from Calloo towards the Fort St. Isabel, where a smart fire of musketry was kept up on both sides. The French retired afterwards down to their former posts on the dyke.

The Dutch have sent three gun boats from before the citadel into the polders at the back of the Tete de Flandre, which, with a former one, makes a fourth to prevent the movement of the French troops on that fort. Two remain in front, the other six gun boats are opposite the citadel.

The firing from the citadel still continues, and but occasionally. It is directed chiefly against the battery forming to enfilade the face of the Lunette.

Two o'clock.—The Dutch have made a sortie of two or three companies by the gate of Kiel, and advanced towards the trenches, which were instantly manned. They pushed forward a few men to see what the French *sapeurs* were doing, and then, having burned two houses which obstructed their view from the citadel, withdrew.

The ten French batteries will be completed with guns, &c. to-night, and are expected to open on the citadel to-morrow.

There is great apprehension that the firing from the fort Montabello will produce a bombardment of the town

General Sebastiani was directed to invest the forts which flank the Tete de Flandre at the same time that the summons was sent to the citadel. He was yesterday before fort St. Marie, and had, it was said, already had an action with the Dutch frigate the Comet. I do not give this on authority.—*Times*.

Seven, P. M.—Eight thousand Frenchmen of the army of reserve have entered Mons; they will reach Brussels on Monday.

Contracts have been signed for the provisioning of the army of reserve.

There are already nearly 100,000 Frenchmen in Belgium.—*Herald*

The French have now 114 cannons, mortars, &c. ready to play upon the citadel, while the Dutch have perhaps an equal number to resist the attack. Very few hours will elapse before the guns will be heard, and many a gallant heart will cease to throb because William of Nassau and the Dutch wish to perpetuate even in the 19th century, the monopoly they obtained from the indolent King of Spain, Philip IV in the 17th.

The siege of Antwerp is thus formally commenced, but it is yet very questionable whether there will be any serious fighting, or whether, after a suitable show of resistance to satisfy the requirements of honour, the citadel will not be surrendered to a force which is ten to one against them, and which can be reinforced at pleasure, and augmented indefinitely. It is certain that up to the last moment, the belief was entertained in London, by those likely to be best informed, that there would be no actual hostilities, and the speech of Marshal Soult, the French Premier, anticipates no direct opposition to the views of France and England from the great powers of the north.—And without the aid of those powers, it can of course hardly be supposed that Holland would rush madly into a contest with such fearful odds against her. Still,

A correspondent of the London Morning Herald writes from *the Hague*, that every act of the ministers there indicates in the most decisive manner, a determination to risk the chances of war. On the previous week the second ban of the Schuttery was called for, and the vote of money for their maintenance passed in the States General.

It will be seen by a decree given below, that the King of Holland has called out the Landstrum, namely, all men capable of bearing arms.

The predictions of the English opposition papers, respecting the impossibility of blockading the ports of Holland, have been fully realized. The greater part of the combined squadron has returned to the Downs, and all of them have been compelled to stand off the coast, to avoid being stranded during the late gales.

From the arrival of the French at Antwerp, and the presence of the Belgians in the vicinity, the three tricoloured flags are now flying near. Those of the French and Dutch are alike, save that the former has the streaks parallel to the staff while the latter is perpendicular to it.—The Belgian flag tricoloured also, is flying still on the beautiful spire of the cathedral; but it is not yet known if the Dutch desire of vengeance will not implicate the city, and thereby produce the roar of 400 guns from the Dutch gunboats, the Belgian fortress, the French batteries, and the citadel."

BELGIUM.

The firing from the citadel of Antwerp was the signal for King Leopold to take the field, as he had declared he would do so, the moment hostilities had c[illegible] ...ingly left Bru[illegible] the head of his [illegible] all the fighting [illegible] Belgians," will [illegible] unless indeed, [illegible] dash across the [illegible] But aside from [illegible] matter, King Leopold has some difficulties [illegible] hand connected with his own government, ap[illegible]rs by the following extract from a Brussels [illegible]per of Nov. 28th, that his ministers have [illegible]en defeated on an important question, [illegible] a majority of two.—They have since tend[illegible]d their resignations; but it does not follow [illegible]ecessarily, that they will be accepted. The [illegible]g, we are informed, should the Chamber c[illegible]tinue hostile, will dissolve it, and appeal [illegible] the good feeling and patriotism of the Bel[illegible]ns.

FRANCE.

Independen[illegible] of the movement upon Antwerp, there i[illegible] little intelligence of moment from Fr[illegible]e. Notwithstanding the fiery opposition [illegible]h which the new Ministers were assailed [illegible] the press on their appointment, they ca[illegible] every thing before them with decided majo[illegible]es. M. Dupin, the government candida[illegible] for President of the Chamber of Deputies, [illegible] chosen. The addresses in answer to the [illegible]ing's speech, were mere echoes, in both [illegible]ces, although the Paris correspondents of [illegible] London press, speak of the answer of th[illegible] Deputies as being the most servile.

There hav[illegible]een some animated debates, however, on [illegible]e subject of the answer of the Deputies.—[illegible]e answer of the Peers was presented on t[illegible]30th of Nov. That of the Deputies had [illegible] been adopted, but its discussion by par[illegible]aphs was on that day renewed. M. Merilh[illegible] proposed an amendment with reference to [illegible] state of siege, which, after a very long [illegible]cussion, was rejected by a very large majo[illegible]y, without a division. The further discu[illegible]on of the Address was postponed. Marshal S[illegible]t announced in the tribune that at the mo[illegible]ent he was speaking hostilities, were pr[illegible]bly commenced, and that they would be [illegible]kely to terminate in a few days.

Nothin[illegible] he said, was changed in the foreign rela[illegible]ns of France. It remained to consolida[illegible] the general peace by the execution of t[illegible]aties; and make the harmony of the great Po[illegible]rs evident to all interests. It was therefore [illegible]ecessary to dissipate the last pretext for [illegible] embarrassments which existed in Europe, [illegible]d thus to prove the fidelity of all Cabinets [illegible] engagements which they had taken in co[illegible]non."

The a[illegible]wer of the Deputies contains the fo[illegible]owin[illegible] paragraph:—

'We [illegible]all examine the treaties, which relate to [illegible] discussion with the United States of Ame[illegible]a, and which call Prince Otho of Bavari[illegible] the throne of Greece. We entreat your M[illegible]esty to order that the treaty of the 15th of [illegible]ovember, and the Convention which passed [illegible]ith England, relative to these affairs, should [illegible] submitted to our inspection.'

A p[illegible]ate letter from Paris, states that the assass[illegible] who fired at the King of France has been [illegible]ested, and that he is a common soldier, [illegible]uated solely by motives of private revenge.

The [illegible]pinon in Vienna was, that the Duchess of [illegible]erry would be sent to her family.

PORTUGAL.

Th[illegible]affairs of this kingdom seem to remain much [illegible] the same condition in which our last advic[illegible] left them.—When Don Pedro acts, he u[illegible]ally comes off victorious.—But his mea[illegible]are so limited and feeble that he is not able [illegible] prosecute a vigorous and decisive campaig[illegible]. In the meantime Don Miguel, who is sus[illegible]ed by the bigotted clergy both of Portug[illegible] and Spain, has succeeded in a great mea[illegible]re in hemming him in at Oporto; and unless [illegible]ficient national succour be soon afford[illegible] ded[illegible]im, his cause may be set down as hopeless. We give the following additional partic[illegible]rs:—Count Villa Flor has resigned his com[illegible]and-in-chief of the army, which has bee[illegible] assumed by Don Pedro in person.

[illegible]firing commenced on Saturday, the 10th, fro[illegible] two of Don Miguel's batteries upon Don Pe[illegible]o's ships, which was briskly answered. It [illegible]ntinued until night, when the darkness an[illegible] a tremendous rain put an end to the cannonade. The ships, particularly the Villa da P[illegible]ys, were considerably injured. Soon afterwards the batteries of Don Pedro, on the south side of the river, began to play. Much damage was done, and more apprehended, to the neutral ships in the river, from the cross fi[illegible]g.

SPAIN.

The influence of the Queen is said to be exerted in favour of Donna Maria's pretensions—but they have not hitherto ripened into any over act, and probably consist in mere inactive selfish sympathies suggested by the similarity of the situation of her own daughter.

A London paper states that the King of Spain had lapsed into a state of mental imbecility, from which it is believed that recovery is hopeless.

A letter has been published, purporting to have been sent by Don Carlos to his brother Ferdinand dated the 18th, announcing his intention of quitting Spain with his family and proceeding to Rome.

ENGLAND.

Dissolution of the Parliament.

The King dissolved the Parliament on the 3d of December. The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 29th of January.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1833.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying that a law may pass to compel the owners of Mills situate on the public road in said county, to erect side railing to the bridges which they may place on said roads, and for other purposes.

Mr. Beeson presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Worcester county, and,

Mr. Teackle presented twenty three memorials and petitions of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State Bank.

Mr. Powell presented a petition of George Carey, of Worcester county, praying to be divorced from his wife Nancy Carey.

Mr. Harding presented a petition of Juliet Cunningham, of Montgomery county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of Daniel Murphy, of Dorchester county, relative to the purchase of Indian lands by James Layton of said county.

Mr. Louthan presented a petition of sundry citizens of Allegany county, praying the incorporation of a company, to make a turnpike road from such point as the Somerset and Cumberland Turpike road company of Pennsylvania may fix upon, from the Pennsylvania line to the public square in the town of Cumberland.

Mr. Slicer presented a petition of Meshack Browning, of Allegany county, praying to be refunded a certain sum of money paid by him into the western shore treasury, for vacant land in said county.

On motion by Mr. Teackle,

Ordered, That the report of the committee on ways and means upon the report of the select committee to which was referred at the last session of the General Assembly the memorials and petitions of a great number of citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a financial institution to be founded upon the invested monies of the treasury, for the supply of revenue, and the general convenience and benefit: together with the bill reported by the select committee which were referred to the consideration of this legislature, be referred to the select committee appointed upon that subject at the present session.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to bring in a bill, extending the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Allegany county.

Mr. Compton obtained leave to bring in a bill, giving a compensation to Jurors in case of forcible entry and detainer.

M. Cottman obtained leave to bring in a bill, to confirm an act, entitled An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts; passed at December session, 1831.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to bring in a bill to make valid and effective, in certain cases, Sheriffs bonds:

On motion by Mr. Willson,

Ordered, That so much of the Executive Communication as relates to supplies of stationary, be referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Harper, chairman of the committee appointed on the coloured population of this state, to which was referred the bill, entitled An act to explain and amend an act of Assembly, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 363, entitled An act relating to free negroes and slaves, reported the same with the following amendments:

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED.

1st. Insert after the words, "who shall have," in the second line of the second section, the words, "previously to this act."

2nd. After the word, "her," in the eighth line of the same section, insert the words, "at the time of removal."

3d. After the words, 'into this state,' in the same line of the same section, insert the words, "or at any time within ten years thereafter.

4th. Insert at the end of the ninth line, second section, the words, "within ten years before the passage of this act."

5th. Strike out all that follows the end of the second section.

Which were read.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying the friendly consideration of the legislature, that the limitation of their charter, for reasons therein expressed, may be extended; that the memorials heretofore offered by the said company, may be regarded as part of this; and submit to the legislature sundry accompanying documents.

Mr. Johnson, submitted the following order,

Ordered, That the standing committee on Internal Improvement be authorised at their discretion to have such parts of the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, and the accompanying documents, printed, as they may deem proper.

Which was read.

Mr. Jenkins moved to lay the order on the table.

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was put on the adoption of the order.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Harper,

Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore be directed to report to this house, at as early a day as possible, what instalments have been paid on the part of this state to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, since the passage of the acts incorporating those companies;—also what instalments on the state's stock in those companies are now due, or likely to fall due in the current year;—also whether he has received proof according to the acts of 1827, chapter 104, and 1829 chapter 200, that instalments similar to those required of the state, have been paid by individual and other stockholders, agreeably to the condition of subscription contained in the acts of 1827 chapter 104 and 105;—and also what amount he has received from the said companies respectively, for dividends on stock held by the state.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

Mr. Bruce reported a bill, for extending the time for taking the bond of the sheriff of Allegany county.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Milbourne reported a supplement to an act, entitled, An act, to incorporate the Presbyterian Church in Salisbury, in Worcester county, passed at December Session, 1830, chapter 102.

Mr. Burgess reported a bill, to authorize the conveyance of certain real estate therein mentioned.

And Mr. Cottman, reported a bill, to confirm an act, entitled, An act to amend the constitution and form of Government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county, into election districts, passed at December session 1831.

On motion by Mr. Heard, the house took up for consideration the bill reported him, entitled, An act to repeal an act to prohibit the use of gill nets, in the Potomac river, and Patuxent, river, during the period therein mentioned, so far as relates to Saint Mary's county.

Mr. Blakistone, moved to amend said bill by striking out in the first section, last line, these words—"so far as relates to Saint Mary's county,"—and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"So far as the same prohibits citizens of the counties bordering on said rivers, from setting gill nets during the period therein mentioned.

And, be it enacted, that nothing contained in this act shall authorize any person to set gill nets in the Potomac river, above Maryland point."

Which was read.

Mr. Travers moved to lay the bill, with the amendment proposed, upon the table.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Wednesday, Jan. 9th. 1833.

Mr Wright, of Dorchester, presented a petition of Sarah Block, of Dorchester county, praying an act may pass to divorce her, *a mensa et thoro*, from her husband, Arthur M. Block.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial of John McElroy, President of St. John's Literary Institution in Fredericktown, praying a donation from the state.

Mr. Hammond presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for certain alterations in the constitutions of Maryland.

And Mr. Teackle presented a petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the court house may be built on the old lot, where the former one stood.

Mr. Pratt obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the completion of the records in the office of the register of wills of Prince George's county.

Mr. Hammond obtained leave to bring in a supplement to the act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Emmittsburg, in Frederick county.

Mr. Lantz obtained leave to bring in a bill incorporating a company in Allegany county, to make a turnpike road from some point at or near Alexander Smith's Ford, on the north branch of Potomac, leading westwardly to some point at or near Coontz's Mill, so as to unite with the Virginia Turnpike.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, submitted the following preamble and order, which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas, it is manifest to every person who may have given the slightest attention to the subject, that the practical operation of that part of the tenth section of the act, entitled, 'An act relating to free negroes and slaves'—passed at December session, 1831, chap. 323, which restrains the sale of ardent spirits to free negroes and slaves, has been a complete and entire failure.

Therefore ordered, That the committee on the subject of the coloured population, be instructed to enquire into and examine the subject, and report to this house as early as convenient, such measures as they may in their wisdom believe calculated to remedy the evil complained of.

Mr. Pratt reported a bill, to repeal an act, respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts, in the first judicial district of Ma-

ryland; passed at December session 1831, chap. 306.

The bill reported by Mr. Harper, to repeal an act, for regulating and inspecting Weights and Measures, used in this State, passed December session 1832, chapter 306, so far as the same relates to Anne-Arundel county, was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Nicols, said bill was amended, by inserting after the word "Anne-Arundel," in the last line of the first section, the word "Dorchester."

On motion by Mr. Turner, said bill was further amended, by inserting the word "Baltimore."

On motion by Mr. Merrick, said bill was recommitted to the committee that reported it, with instructions to report a general bill on the subject.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the committee was enlarged, by adding thereto, Messrs. Ely and Heard.

On motion by Mr. Blakistone, the house took up for consideration the bill, reported by Mr. Heard, to repeal an act, to prohibit the use of gill nets in the Potomac river, and Patuxent river; during the period therein mentioned, so far as relates to St. Mary's county—as also the amendment proposed by Mr. Blakistone to said bill.

The said amendment was then read.

Mr. Merrick then offered as a substitute for said amendment the following, in these words—"so far as the same prohibits the use of gill nets in the Patuxent river—below the dividing line between Prince George's and Charles counties—and below the dividing line between Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, and in the Potomac river below Maryland point."

On the question being put, on the adoption of the substitute. It was resolved in the affirmative.

The said bill was then read the second time as amended, and passed.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, extending the time for taking the bond of the Sheriff of Allegany county, endorsed, "will pass," ordered to be engrossed;—And, delivered a petition of Turpin Wright, praying to be permitted to bring certain slaves into this state:—referred by the senate to the consideration of this house,' which was read, and referred to the committee appointed on the coloured population of this state.

And, delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a joint committee of your honourable body and of the senate, to devise some suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the venerated Charles Carroll, and we cordially concur in the proposal. We have appointed on the part of the senate, to act with the committee of your honourable body, Messrs. Mayer, Claude, Hughlett, Emory and Morris.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Teackle, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled. An act to reduce into one, the several acts of assembly respecting elections, and to regulate such elections.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend said bill by striking out in the third section and fourteenth line, the word 'sentiments,' and inserting in lieu thereof, the following, in these words, 'preferences with regard to the candidates named.'

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Pratt moved to recommit the bill with instructions to lay off the state in electoral districts, based upon the federal population of the several counties; and with a provision that a majority of the electors to be elected, shall give the entire vote of the state.'

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Merrick moved to lay the bill on the table, resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message:—

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

As a means of abbreviating the session of the legislature, so far as shall be consistent with our deliberations and the public convenience, we submit to your honourable body the propriety of indicating some day, after which we will not entertain the proposition to originate business. In furtherance of these views we propose, with your concurrence, to originate no business, unless of extraordinary urgency, after the 10th day of February next.

Which was read.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the treasurer of the western shore, in obedience to an order of the house of delegates, of the 8th Jan. 1833.

Which was read.

The house adjourned.

Thursday, January 10, 1833.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of Joseph K. Travers, and others, of Dorchester county, praying for relief therein mentioned.

Mr. Harper obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Horticultural Society of Maryland.

Mr Travers obtained leave to bring in a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Zion Methodist Episcopal Church in Dorchester county.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate fences in Dorchester county.

On motion by Mr. Heard,

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to proceed to the city of Baltimore to inspect the condition of the State Tobacco Warehouse, and to ascertain what repairs, if any, are necessary to be done at this time.

In pursuance whereof the speaker appointed Messrs. Heard, Mudd, and Duvall of P. George's, the committee.

On motion by Mr. Duvall of P. George's, he was excused from serving on said committee.

The speaker thereupon appointed Mr. White, in lieu of Mr. Duvall.

Mr. Pratt reported a bill to provide for the completion of the records in the office of the register of wills of Prince-George's county.

Mr. Nicols reported a supplement to an act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Dorchester county; and

Mr. Jenkins reported a supplement to an act to provide for the public printing of the state, passed December session 1831, chapter 303.

On motion by Mr. Harper, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Edelen, entitled, An act to explain and amend an act of assembly passed at December session 1831, chapter 333, entitled, An act relating to free negroes and slaves, as also the amendments reported by the committee to said bill.

The said bill was read the second time, amended, and passed.

The clerk of the senate returned the resolution in favour of the electors of president and vice president of the United States;

Also, the resolution in favour of Alexander Robertson, of Allegany county, and the resolution in favour of Bushrod W. Marriott, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, severally endorsed, 'assented to.'

Ordered to be engrossed.

The house adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11th, 1833.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of William Coffield, a citizen of the state of Virginia, praying a special act of Insolvency.

Mr Pratt presented a petition of sundry citizens of Prince Georges county, praying the passage of a law authorising the Levy Court of said county, to levy a sum of money, to enlarge the clerk's office of said county, or to build a new office.

The speaker laid before the house, a communication from the late Governor Howard, resigning the place of director on the part of the state, in the bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Pratt presented a memorial of the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company, praying certain alterations of the acts of Assembly, authorizing the construction of a rail-road from Baltimore city to the city of Washington.

Mr. Ely obtained leave to bring in a bill, to secure to mechanics and others, payment for labour done, and materials furnished in the erection of buildings and machinery, or either of them, within this state.

Mr Nicols, from the joint committee, to which were referred the proceedings of the late Convention of the state of South Carolina, delivered the following report.

The joint committee to whom was referred the ordinance and other documents, transmitted us by the Governor of South Carolina, and that part of our late Governor's message relating thereto, have given the subject that attention which its serious import demands, and report the following:—

1st. Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in expressing our opinion upon the ordinance of nullification, and the recent proceedings of South Carolina, it is our duty to declare our opinions firmly on the principles assailed, and to expostulate mildly and affectionately with her.

2nd. Resolved, That we hold these principles to be incontrovertible, that the government of the United States was adopted by the people of the different states, and established "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," that it possesses all the powers necessary for the purposes for which it was instituted. That it is irreconcilable with the objects and purposes for which the Constitution was adopted, to suppose that it contains in itself the principles of its own destruction, or has failed to endue the government created by it with the essential power of self preservation.

That it is not in the power of any one state to declare an act of the general government void or unconstitutional.

That the power of deciding questions among the different states, or between the general government and a state, is reposed in the Federal Judiciary, and that it is an act of usurpation for any state to arrogate to herself jurisdiction in such cases.

That the Supreme Court is the only tribunal having jurisdiction in cases involving the constitutionality of the acts of the general government.

That whenever a state is aggrieved by the constitutional acts of the general government, the fifth article of the constitution prescribes the remedy, declaring that "The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention, for proposing amendments—which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress."

That the right to annul a law of the general government assumed by one state is, "incompatible with the existence of the union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the constitution, unauthorised by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed."

That if any state regardless of the constitutional remedies which are afforded for every grievance and oppression, should attempt to withdraw from the union, it is the right of the other states to protect themselves from such an injury.

3d. Further Resolved, That the ordinance of Nullification of South Carolina is calculated to mislead her citizens from the true character of the federal government and the just allegiance which they owe to that government.

4th. Resolved, That this state is ardently attached to the union [illegible] spire any additional [illegible] on the general government, [illegible] every delegated power, as to be a [illegible] tendency to alienation [illegible] state as and to firmly [illegible] that [illegible] be perpetual.

5th. Resolved, That our national interests and general welfare [illegible] guard with care the integrity of the constitution, and to appeal in the most [illegible] and affectionate manner, to the other states, and particularly to South Carolina, reciprocate with this state its [illegible] founder attachment to the union, and to oppose with becoming firmness, every infraction of the great and fundamental principles of the constitution which form the only basis on which our happy institutions can with safety repose.

6th. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the excitement which has prompted our sister state of South Carolina to the attitude of defiance which she now exhibits. That however extravagant her irritation may be deemed, or impatient her proceedings, we will not renounce the hope that a calmer feeling will yet enable her to see the dreadful consequences of repelling the laws of the union. That conspicuous and persevering her valour was in achieving the great result which gave birth to our union, she will remember the glory of her early toils, and will offer up in the sanctuary of the union her ordinance and her consequent laws, a patriot sacrifice to the cause of American Liberty and Union.

7th. Resolved, That the following words from Washington's farewell address, should at all times, but particularly at the present alarming crisis, be impressed upon the heart of every American. "The unity of government which constitutes you one People, is also now dear to you—it is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence. The support of your tranquility at home; your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize!"

"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness. That you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it, accustoming yourself to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity—watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Which was read.

Mr. Merrick offered as a substitute for said report, the following:

The joint committee, to whom were referred so much of the message of his Excellency the Governor of this State, (with the accompanying documents,) as relate to the proceedings of the late Convention of the state of South Carolina, beg leave, by way of report, respectfully to submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That in adopting the present Constitution of the United States, it was the enlightened and beneficent purpose of our venerated ancestors to establish a form of government which should secure to themselves and to their posterity, all the blessings of security, freedom, happiness, and perpetual union.

2. Resolved, That it is irreconcilable with these great and glorious objects, an inconsistent with the whole tenor of the instrument, to suppose that it contains in itself the principles of its own destruction, or as failed to endue the government create by it with the essential power of self-preservation.

3. Resolved, That no questions of power, no conflictions of right, can ever occur between the Federal and State Governments, while each confines itself within its allotted sphere, but they will continue to wheel their respective rounds in harmonious accord, dispensing countless blessings, both to the governed and the governing, till the dread fiat of Omnipotence shall end all created things. Such, however, is the constitution of the human mind, such its frailties and imperfections, that powers guided by its direction, cannot be expected to move with exact precision; and hence sometimes the jarring motion of our system, hence its collisions, hence the present portentous crisis.

4. Resolved, That the basis, the life giving principle of all free and constitutional governments, is the virtue and intelligence of the people; errors of judgment, misconceptions of right and power, may and undoubtedly do occur from time to time in the administration of the various departments of our governments, but the remedy is not force or violence; it is by appeal to the justice and intelligence of the people, brought to act through the legitimate channels, upon the subject matter of complaint.

5. Resolved, That the right of resistance to intolerable oppression, the right of political bodies to dissolve the bonds which unite them, whenever the great ends of government are perverted; are natural, and inherent rights too palpable to be controverted, and too recently most gloriously and successfully exercised by our ancestors, to be at all questionable on this side the Atlantic Ocean; but this right is in its nature revolutionary, and the just occasion for its exercise, presupposes the last degree of moral depravity or debasement of the intellectual faculties, of the governing power, in our country, the great body of the people—neither of which we are well assured exist at this time, and we trust in God, never will. If such a state of society ever should exist amongst us, then we shall be willing to give up the Union, but not till then.

6. Resolved, That the attitude assumed by our distinguished sister state of South Carolina, in regard to the general government by her ordinance of nullification, is unwise, unnatural, inconsistent with the spirit and letter of Federal Constitution, incompatible with the nature of our happy Union, and cannot be permitted to pass without our decided rebuke, given however more in sorrow than in anger.

7. Resolved, That we recognise in the several departments of the federal government, consisting of a house of representatives, emanating immediately from the people of the several states of the Union; a senate, composed of representatives of the several state sovereignties, and an executive, elected by all the people of the states, voting not collectively, but separately within their respective states; without the concurrent consent of all three of which, no legitimate action can take place, all the reasonable guards that human wisdom can devise, for the security and protection of the rights of the people, as well as the reserved rights of the several states. If more were wanting, we would point to the national judiciary, composed of eminent citizens, coming from various quarters of the country, selected by the chief magistrate under the most solemn obligations, with reference only to ability, integrity and virtue, subjected too, before appointment, to the approval or rejection of the representatives of the state sovereignties; and we would ask, if these be not sufficient guards against the unjust assumption or exercise of power, where is poor finite man to turn in search of better.

8. Resolved, That the tariff laws of 1828 and of 1832, are clearly within the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers of Congress; but we will acquiesce with pleasure in any modification of those laws, which the wisdom of Congress may devise, for allaying the excitement on that subject in the southern portion of our country, which shall reduce the amount of revenue to the necessary expenditures of the government, and at the same time sufficiently guard these great interests which have grown up under the system of protection.

9. Resolved, That the right to enforce the execution of its laws, and oblige submission to its legitimate authority, are rights necessarily inherent in all governments, and are amply possessed by the government of this union, as well by the express terms of its constitution, as by the essential principles of its nature and creation.

10. Resolved, That while we declare our firm and unalterable determination to support the constitution and the laws, to stand firm for the integrity of the union in weal and in woe; we shall strongly deprecate a resort to rash or precipitate measures in regard to our sister state of South Carolina; we invoke in her behalf the exercise of the enlightened intelligence, the liberal justice, the dignified forbearance of the federal Government.

11. Resolved, That we feel it to be due to the occasion to say, in candour and affection, to our sister state of South Carolina, that she has been wanting in just forbearance; that she has suffered her brilliant talents, her splendid virtues to be perverted, her high and noble, yet ardent spirit, to transport her beyond the bounds of propriety, and a just sense of that patriotic devotion she has so long and so often manifested to our happy union, and we would beg her to pause, calmly consider the position she has assumed, and retrace her steps. For we must add, that in no event, under no circumstances, can we consent to the doctrines of secession or nullification.

Which was read.

Mr. Nicols moved to make the report and substitute the order of the day for Thursday, next, the 17th inst.

Mr. Jones moved to make them the order of the day for Wednesday two weeks, the 30th inst.

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was put on Thursday next.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivered a letter from the Hon. James Thomas, the governor elect; referred by the senate to the consideration of this house. Which letter was read, and is as follows:—

Chaptico, January 9th, 1833.

To the Honourable the President of the Senate, and the Honourable, the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Gentlemen—

I have received your joint letter, informing me of my election as governor of this state. I accept the distinguished honour which has been conferred upon me by the legislature, and will repair to the seat of government as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for my departure from home. Permit me, through you, to tender to the respective branches of the legislature, over which you preside, the expression of my high respect and great consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Most respectfully, your

Obedient servant,

JAMES THOMAS.

Mr. Compton, chairman of the joint committee on the part of the house of delegates, appointed to devise a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, delivered the following report;

The joint committee of the senate and house of delegates, appointed to devise a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, report for adoption, the following resolutions:

The general assembly of Maryland apprized of the death of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, would at the close of a career of such distinguished patriotism and private worth, solemnly record their sentiment of his impressive merits, and offer every tribute of reverence for those excellencies which have proved themselves to Maryland in permanent benefits, strengthened the councils of the fathers of our freedom, and mingled in the lustre of our revolutionary renown—be it therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we cherish for the memory of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the deepest respect; indulging with pride the reflection that Maryland, to whose dignity and advancement were devoted his zealous and accomplished mind and the energy and weight of his character, was the land of his birth and the home of his [illegible] and interesting life.

Resolved, That the resolute patriotism of Charles Carroll, when at the hazard of his brilliant private interests, he dedicated himself to the cause of American Independence, consecrates his life among the memorables of civil heroism to adorn and enforce the history of human liberty. That his patriotic sacrifices and the continued and cogent efforts of his mind, and all his earnest labours in advancing the consummation of our independence, in awakening the people of Maryland to the sense of their rights and their power, and in sustaining their ardour in their vindication during the crisis of our revolution, command our admiration and our gratitude.

Resolved, That permanently to individualize to posterity a noble model of public spirit, and to keep alive to future ages of the republic the image of a useful life and a glorious example, the governor be and he is hereby requested to procure to be painted a full length likeness of the departed Charles Carroll of Carrollton, to be placed in the senate chamber, the scene of his legislative labours, the theatre of that body whose peculiar constitution he framed, and the site of the sublime surrender of military authority by the father of our country, with whose honours the deserts of Carroll are entwined.

Resolved, That in testimony of the respect we have expressed for the deceased, the members of the assembly wear badges of mourning for the remainder of this session, and that the council and senate chambers and hall of the house of delegates be hung with mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit to the family of the deceased, copies of these resolutions.

Which were read.

On motion by Mr. Turner, it was ordered that said report be entered on the journal as unanimously assented to.

Mr. Jones submitted the following message, which was read, assented to, and sent to the senate:

Gentlemen of the Senate.

In concurring with the report of the joint committee of the two houses, appointed to devise some suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, we propose that when the two houses adjourn, they adjourn until Monday morning next.

On motion by Mr. Harper,

Ordered, That the committee on internal improvements be directed to proceed at as early a day as they may find it practicable, to the junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at or near the Point of Rocks, and to such other places between that point and Harper's Ferry, as they may think proper, and after having examined the localities, make to the house a report thereof, and upon the difficulties now existing between the two companies.

Mr. Carter reported a bill for the benefit of the representatives of William Chilton, late of Caroline county, deceased.

Mr. Roberts reported a bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Queen-Anne's county.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, reported a bill to cause the owners of mills at or near to the public roads in Dorchester county, to erect side railings on bridges which they may have placed, or shall hereafter place on said roads.

Mr. Harper reported a bill to incorporate the Horticultural Society of Maryland.

And Mr. Bruce reported a bill to make valid and effective in certain cases sheriff's bonds.

The bill reported by Mr. Hollman to authorize the commissioners of Washington county to build a stone bridge across Antietam creek on the road leading from Funkstown to Williamsport, where the old wooden bridge now stands.

Also, the bill reported by him for the sale of the real estate therein mentioned.

The bill reported by Mr. Turner to authorise the clerk of Baltimore county court to record a certain deed therein mentioned.

The bill reported by Mr. Compton relating to the duties of the commissioners of Anne-Arundel county.

The bill reported by Mr. Sutton to authorise the clerk of Harford county to record the deed of manumission therein mentioned.

The bill reported by Mr. Milbourne, entitled, A supplement to act to incorporate the Presbyterian church in Salisbury, in Worcester county, passed at December session 1830, chapter 102.

And the bill reported by Mr. Cottman, to confirm an act to amend the constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts, passed at December session 1831.

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The resolution in favour of John Hutchison, of Dorchester county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and assented to.

On motion by Mr. Ellicott,

Ordered, That he have leave to withdraw from the files of the house, the petitions of sundry citizens of Anne-Arundel and Prince George's counties, praying the location of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, presented at the last session.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message proposing that in concurring with the report of the joint committee appointed to devise some suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the two houses of the legislature shall adjourn till Monday, and concur therein.

The house then adjourned.

Monday, Jan. [illegible] 1833.

Henry Hobbs, Esq. [illegible] the city of Annapolis, [illegible] and took his seat.

Mr. Jenkins presented a [illegible] of George M. Gill, and others, praying that an act may pass, to authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore, to widen a part of Spring street, in said city.

Also, presented a petition of George Douglass, and George M. Gill, praying the passage of an act to authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore, to widen a part of Strawberry Alley, in said city.

Also, presented a petition of Henry McElderry, and others, praying the passage of an act to reduce the width of a part of Harford street, in the city of Baltimore.

And presented a petition of Anthony Kennedy of Baltimore county, praying that an act may pass, authorising him to bring from the state of Virginia into this state, certain negro slaves therein mentioned.

Mr. Forwood presented a petition of George and David King, of Baltimore county, praying that a law may pass, to authorise the recording of two bills of sale therein mentioned.

Mr. Wright presented a petition of Juliana Donaldson of Cecil county, praying to be divorced from her husband William E. Donaldson.

And Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of S. E. H. & P. Ellicott, and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying for the repeal of an act entitled, An act for the abolishment of imprisonment on certain judgments, rendered by justices of the peace, passed at December session, 1830, chap. 155.

The speaker laid before the house a petition of Roderick Dorsey, and others, praying a convention, to be constituted of four members from each county, and two from each of the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis.

Mr. Ely submitted the following preamble and order.

Which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas, by an act of assembly passed at December session, 1830, chap. 117, the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, are authorised to regulate, ascertain, and fix from time to time, the price or sum, to be charged and taken by the said company, for receiving, weighing, delivering, and storage of merchandize, produce, and other articles, and for the transportation of any single bale, box or parcel of merchandize, or other articles, not exceeding two hundred and fifty pounds weight; and also to charge, and take, for the transportation of any parcel, on said rail road any distance whatever, twelve and an half cents, and a like sum for taking up and setting down any person who shall travel a distance not exceeding eight miles on said road, in addition to the charge of three cents per mile, for the conveyance of such person.

And whereas, it is provided by the aforesaid act, that the Legislature may at any time regulate and restrict any of the charges and rates which the said President and Directors may so ascertain and fix, if they shall be deemed unreasonable, or injurious in their operations therefore,

Ordered, That the committee on internal improvement be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire into the operation of the regulations which the President and Directors of the said Baltimore and Ohio rail road company have established under the provisions of the act herein before mentioned, and that they report to this house the true state of their operations, whether they are, or have been deemed unreasonable or injurious in their operations to the public interest or not.

On motion by Mr. Teackle,

Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore report to this house the statements of the several banks made to that department.

Mr. Lantz obtained leave to bring in a bill authorising the revaluation and reassessment of the real and personal property in Allegany county.

Mr. Ellicott submitted the following: which was twice read, and adopted.

Whereas, a resolution was adopted by this General Assembly, at December session 1831, recommending to the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, to call a public meeting of the stockholders of the said company, and submit to their consideration the proposition of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, for the joint construction of the canal and rail road aforesaid, from the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry,—authorising the appointment of an agent to represent and vote on behalf of the state of Maryland at the said meeting, and explain the wish and opinion of this legislature, that such joint location should be assented to by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, and directing the said agent to use his best endeavours to obtain such assent, and to have the object of this resolution effected on just and reasonable terms:—therefore,

Ordered, That the agent appointed under that resolution be requested to report to this house, at as early a day as possible, all proceedings and matters connected therewith.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins,

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire into the expediency of publishing a new map of the state.

Mr. Rogerson, chairman of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made an unfavourable report upon the petition of Charles Smith, of Talbot county, praying for a pension.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill, to incorporate the Jefferson Savings Institution.

Mr. Hammond reported a supplement to the act, to incorporate the Savings Institution of Emmittsburg.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, A supplement to an act to incorporate the Savings Institution of Dorchester county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1833.

Mr. Lantz presented a petition of Eli Sennington, praying that an act may pass, authorising him to bring from the State of Virginia, into this state, certain negro slaves therein mentioned.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of Sater T. Walker, and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying for an act to authorise the widening of Wagon Alley, in said city.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of Jonathan Kershner and James P. Bayless, praying that a sum of money improperly collected, be refunded to them.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, presented a petition of Bernard Henry;

Also, a petition of James Allcorne, of Baltimore county, severally praying a special act of Insolvency.

And, Mr. Hollman presented a petition of Alexander Edmonds, of Washington county, praying to be divorced from his wife Mary Edmonds.

Mr. Nicols obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise the Levy court of Dorchester county, to purchase a piece of land for the repairs of a public cause-way in said county.

Mr. Lantz obtained leave to bring in a bill authorising a change of time and manner of paying jurors and state witnesses, in and for Allegany county.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, asked the following leave;

"Leave to bring in a bill, to alter the time of closing the polls at the several elections in this state;"

On motion by Mr. Roberts,

Ordered, That the standing committee on the coloured population, be instructed to inquire into the justice and propriety of recommending to this house some legislative action, by which certain free people of colour, in this state, will be remunerated for guns, &c. taken from them, under an act passed at December session, 1831, relating to free negroes and slaves.

On motion by Mr. Lantz.

Ordered, That the committee on Ways and Means inquire and report, whether it is or is not, expedient to reduce the price of caution money for vacant land, that may be in future surveyed under and in pursuance of common warrants for vacant land in Allegany county.

Mr. Harris obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act, for the relief of Joseph Stone and others, securities for William Williams, late sheriff and collector of Saint Mary's county, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 210, and for other purposes.

Mr. Forwood reported a bill, to authorise the clerk of Baltimore county court, to record two bills of sale from Joseph R. Ford, to George and David King.

Mr. White from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported a further supplement to the act, to promote Internal Improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, passed at December session 1830; and

Mr. Ely reported a bill to amend certain acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

The bill reported by Mr. Holmes, to repeal an act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace, passed at December session 1830, chap. 155; was taken up for consideration, and read the second time, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Burgess entitled, An act to authorise the conveyance of certain real estate therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Harper entitled, An act to incorporate the Horticultural Society of Maryland,' was taken up for consideration, read the second time, amended, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Jenkins, entitled, A supplement to an act, to provide for the public printing of the state, passed December session 1831, chapter 303, was taken up for consideration and laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Ely the bill reported by him to amend certain acts therein mentioned, and for other purposes, was taken up for consideration, read the second time by special order, and passed.

Mr. Blakistone obtained leave to bring in a bill, provide for the preservation of wild fowl, in the Potomac river, and its tributaries.

The house then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE W. SHORE.

WESTERN SHORE TREASURY OF MARYLAND.
Annapolis, January 9, 1833.

To the Honourable, the House of Delegates.

The Treasurer, in obedience to their order of yesterday has the honour to report, that,

Thirty instalments of the State's subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, have been paid—amounting together, to $375,000

And that 20 instalments of the State's subscription to the Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have been paid—amounting together to, $275,000

That no instalments are now due to either company.

That he is not informed of what instalments are likely to be due to either, in the current year—except of four, by advertisement, already called for by the Canal Company, of which two of $12,500 each, are required to be paid on the 2d and 15th of February next; and the other two, each of the same amount, are required to be paid on the 1st and 15th of March next.

That, before he paid the Rail Road Company, he was certified, as the act of 1827, ch. 104 requires, that each instalment had already been paid by individuals and private corporations, stockholders to the amount of three millions of dollars—and that, before he paid the Canal Company, he was certified as the act of 1828, ch. 200 requires, that each instalment had previously been paid, by other stock[illegible] [illegible] and a half millions [illegible]

That from the [illegible] he has received [illegible] and that [illegible] from the Canal Company.

Most respectfully,

Your [illegible] servant,

GEORGE MACKUBIN,
Treas. W. S. Md.

Maryland Gazette

ANNAPOLIS,
Thursday, January 17, 1833.

POST OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

Persons in arrears for postage are requested to settle immediately. The Post Office Department requires prompt settlements with their Deputies, who will therefore see the *absolute* necessity of punctuality in their payments.

J. GREEN, P. M.

FAIR

Will be held in the Assembly Room of this city, on Thursday, the 24th instant, commencing at 12 o'clock, A. M. for the benefit of the Female Union Society of the city of Annapolis, at which will be offered for sale a variety of Articles furnished by the taste and industry of the friends of the Institution.—The citizens generally, as well as the strangers who are temporarily located in the city, are respectfully solicited to attend the exhibition, and afford their sanction and support to an institution which has for its object the relief of the most helpless and most exposed beings of the human race—THE DESTITUTE FEMALE ORPHAN—and which as experience has tested, can only be perpetuated in a place like this, by annual Fairs. The charity for which the Managers plead, is a noble one, and ought to be continued and extended, as the class for which its benefits are intended is continually multiplying. The Angel of Death has, within the last eventful year, made orphans of many who were, at its commencement, sheltered under the wings of parental affection; and though our little city has been as yet mercifully preserved from the "Pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," she is not without orphans whose hapless fate calls for commiseration and relief. Calculating with confidence upon a continuance of the generous support we have hitherto received, and to the best of our judgment appropriately applied; and above all human dependence, relying on Him who is the Orphans' Friend, we make our appeal to the sympathies of the benevolent.

His Excellency JAMES THOMAS, Governor elect, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, and will qualify to-day at noon, in the Senate Chamber, as Governor of the State of Maryland.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE STATE BANK.

With reference to the proposed financial establishment many have supposed that an institution, founded *solely upon public credit* for the issuing of INCONVERTIBLE paper, and not a SPECIE PAYING BANK, was intended—than which a more gross misconception could not have been assumed—as, by the public documents, it is clearly proved that the productive capital of invested monies in the treasury, consisting of cash deposited and stocks held in different corporations, immediately *convertible into coin*, or otherwise promptly *available*, is of greater value than all the gold and silver in all the Banks of this State—and consequently, that effective resources for the redemption of the issues of the public Bank, far exceeding the united means of all the private corporations, would be held by that institution—but from the operations of such establishments in other States, it would not be supposed that it would be necessary to dispose of the stock held in this Institution, or to dispense with the revenues arising from them, as the merit of the principle in contemplation would prove sufficient for every purpose. And to suppose that the current liabilities of such a Bank would approximate to the extent of its accommodations is equally erroneous, as experience has shewn that the loans and discounts in proportion to the amount of notes in circulation is generally from four, or five, to one, and often less as demonstrated in the *proforma* account of pages 9 and 10, of the first report of the committee on Ways and Means of the last Session, which is deduced from actual facts.

The progress of public opinion upon the interesting concernments of CURRENCY and BANKING has been essentially accelerated by recent developements and demonstrations—and the establishment of a State Bank has become a *topic of approbation and advocacy by many prominent characters who had before been indisposed to consider even the proposition*—and this prevailing change of sentiment has had equal regard to the *promotion of the general welfare and to the particular COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.* The subject, indeed, is calculated to engage the serious consideration of every intelligent individual; and the patriot or philanthropist, whose heart expands with the visible improvements of the country, or who would contribute to promote the march of amelioration, whether physical or intellectual, is especially concerned in the practical assumption of a beneficient sovereign right, and the successful employment of an institution so clearly susceptible of producing means to advance the interests of land and labour indefinitely—To such, as an obligation of peculiar import, it behoves to *studiously investigate and ruminate upon the matter in question, with a view to a just understanding of its merits; to the diffusion of salutary information among the people,* and to the UTTER-

[illegible] amount of A Farmers' [illegible] TO THE LEGISLATURE.

While is also worthy of [illegible] of these corporations [illegible] best our views of [illegible] SOLIDITY [illegible]

Statement of specie [illegible] Maryland, as reported [illegible] 6th of February, 1832, by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.

Names of the Banks.	Specie.	Notes & Discounts.
Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore,	88,219	658,433
Union Bank of Maryland,	146,909	2,496,912
Com'l. & Farmers' Bank of Baltimore,	102,517	704,164
Bank of Baltimore,	151,846	1,418,000
Marine Bank of Baltimore,	89,229	314,560
Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Baltimore,	34,918	529,630
Franklin Bank of Balti.		
more,	124,004	633,399
Farm. Bank of Maryland and Branches,	87,918	1,084,859
Hagers Town Bank,	45,835	423,844
Total of City and County Banks,	882,895	8,267,890

N. B. The cents are omitted in the foregoing abstract.

In the statement of the Union Bank of Maryland, the "specie" includes the "notes of specie paying banks," and their "notes in circulation" include "debts due to banks, incorporations, and individuals;" also, in the statement of the Hagers Town Bank, "specie funds" is included in their representation of "specie on hand"—these are terms so vague and indefinite, that the truth cannot be ascertained from them.

It is as well to be remarked, that the several statements are exhibited under different dates, varying from December 22d, 1828, to January the 18th, 1829, during which interval of time very considerable mutations have occurred; and it may be presumed, that the most favourable day was selected by each institution: from all which it may be inferred, that the actual amount of specie in the Banks of this State, is far below the apparent aggregate of their several statements.

STATISTICUS.

January 16, 1833.

OFFICIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
12th January, 1833.

FRIGATE POTOMAC.

Dear Sir! The public solicitude for the safety of the Frigate Potomac induces me to request you would immediately publish the within letter, just received from her commander. Yours respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY.

F. P. BLAIR, Esq. Editor of the Globe.

Extract of a letter from Commodore John Downes, of the United States frigate Potomac, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated latitude 36° 38', S. longitude 85° W. 19th October, 1832.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, by the American barque Minerva, bound to New Bedford, that I have progressed thus far on my way to Valparaiso, where I expect to arrive in four or five days. I have only time to say that we have met with no accident, have lost no officer, (except my Secretary,) and that we are all well."

LOOK OUT FOR BAD DOLLARS.

The public are cautioned against Dollars, bearing the stamp of 'Republican de Columbia,' 1820 and 1821. Indian Head on one side and a fruit on the other. The writer of this weighed several this morning for a friend who had just been paid a bill, they were from 16 to 33 cents lighter than the genuine Spanish Dollar. Doubt exists whether the metal is good. As there are many in circulation all persons should look sharp. [*Amer.*

The following lamentable information is from the Augusta Courier of Jan. 4:

'A passenger in the stage last night, who came through the Cherokee Nation, says that there was great excitement there. Some person who had drawn a tract of land, on which were improvements, attempted to take, probably, violent possession, and was resisted by the Indians, and that two families, consisting of nine persons, had been massacred by the enraged savages. He says the Georgia Guard is in close pursuit of the murderers.'

The New-York Post mentions that letters received at Washington and Brazil, state that it is believed there that an English force has actually sailed to dispossess the Buenos Ayrean government of the Falkland Islands. The correspondent who gives this information says that the report is thought not improbable at Washington.

INDIANA.

A letter to the Editor of the Wabash Courier, dated 'Indianapolis, Dec. 23,' contains the following:

'The House of Representatives has passed, by a unanimous vote, several joint resolutions on the subject of *nullification*. Last night the President's Proclamation on that subject arrived, and produced the most lively enthusiasm. Party feeling was forgotten in the general burst of approbation at his course.'

EXTRAORDINARY NERVE.

A shopkeeper had in his cellar a barrel of gunpowder; in the same vault he had some meal, &c. His sister went, one night last week, to get some of the latter article, and, not knowing which barrel it was in, opened the gunpower first, and did not discover it. She presently after re-ascended; "Where is the candle?" said the brother. "I have left it sticking up in that black sand," was the reply. He instantly descended, and finding his hatchet together, like a [illegible] there round the handle, and then extricated it from the barrel of gunpowder, [illegible] by stairs to [illegible]

POST OFFICES IN MARYLAND.

The Postmaster General has [illegible] recently caused to be distributed, a list of the Post Offices established and discontinued, and of those, the names of which have been changed from the first of July 1832 to the present date. We give it as it relates to

MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel,	Roxbury Mills,	Estab'd.
Baltimore,	Brooklandville,	do.
do.	Franklin,	do.
do.	Green Spring,	do.
do.	Long Green Academy,	do.
do.	Reisle,	do.
do.	Watkins' Tavern,	do.
Charles,	Pomonkey,	do.
Frederick,	Johnsville,	do.
Harford,	Priestford,	do.
Queen-Ann,	Church Hill,	do.
Prince-George,	Long Old Fields,	do.
Anne-Arundel,	Brown's Tavern,	Disc'td.
Kent,	Union House,	do.
Worcester,	Nassongo,	do.
Allegany,	Friends,	Changed to *Friendsville.*
Montgomery,	Seneca Mills,	do. *Rushville.*

HYMENEAL.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Blanchard, Lieut. EDWARD GIBSON TILTON, U. S. Navy, to JOSEPHINE, daughter of H. H. Harwood Esq. of this city.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the expenses of the county, and laying the levy. By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Jan. 17 law3m

MAIL STAGE
VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad creek in a stage, leaving Easton at 5 o'clock P M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P. M. same evening.

Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M same day, leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon, (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail,) arrive at Cambridge by five o'clock P. M.

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.

Jan. 5

THE MARYLAND
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR the improvement and encouragement of Gardening and the promotion of Horticultural Science in the state of Maryland, with a view to the accomplishment of those important objects, have determined on having an

EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, &c.

after the manner of other Horticultural Societies. They therefore give notice, that they will cause to be held an exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Culinary, Vegetables, &c. &c. in the city of Baltimore, on the eleventh and twelfth days of the month of June, 1833.—Further, as an encouragement, they have resolved to offer three premiums, to be awarded to the three most deserving objects exhibited.

The first premium will be a piece of silver plate, of the value of $12.

The second a piece of silver plate, value $8.

The third a silver medal, value $5.

The premiums to be handsomely engraved with the arms of the Society, &c. &c.

For further information on the subject, address, (post paid,)

F H. DICKEHUT,
Chairman Committee of Arrangement, Balt.

☞Editors of papers throughout the state, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Jan. 17.

Anne-Arundel County, Ss.

ON application to me the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court, of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of Insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding this his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the subscriber having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said petitioner, and the said trustee having given bond with security, for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday in April next, to show cause if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

GIDEON WELLS.

Jan. 17 3m

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis, on the 1st of January, 1833.

Jno. T. Barber (2)
Jno. Bluefard
Jno. H. Berry
Peter Byers
Philip Clayton
Zach. Duvall
Dr. Howard Duvall
Israel Davidson
Lt. Wm. Mervine U. S. schr. Experiment
J. P. Sanford do
Robt. Patton do
Jabez B. Fletcher
Levin Gale (2)
David Gregg
Rev. Eli Hinkle
F. C. Hyde (3)
Rachel Harding
Martha Ann Iglehart
Leonard Iglehart
Milly Jenkins
William Kirby (2)
John P. Kennedy
Elizabeth Love
Philip Miller
James Miller
Geo. Murdock
Wm. Murdock (3)
Charles F. Mayer
Elizabeth Nicholls
Wm. O'Hara
Capt. Jnp. Philips
Elisah Pearker
Jas. Raymond
Jas. Ringgold
John Smith
Mary Sifton
Mrs. Ann Sands
Eliza Sewell
Gye Warren (2)
Mrs. P. Welch
Jno. S. Whittington
Mrs. A. Winniett
Chas. H. Willigman
Peter Bier
Samuel Burford
Thomas Berry
John Boulden
Jer. L. Bond (2)
D. Do. Jos. Cary
Jas. M. Dorsey
Gabriel H. Duvall
Caleb Davis
Francis Hagerty
Richard Estep
Mary Ann Ellicott
Wm. H. Griffith
Benj. Gaither
Rebecca Hall
Th. Hodgkins
Dr. Wm. Hammond
Mildred Jenkens
Richard Jone
Jacob Kosure
Bush. W. Marriott (3)
John Mullan
N. B. Merryman
James Mills
Gilbert Murdock
Dr. Francis Neef
Peter A. Pascal
Jos. Rawlings, jr.
Jno. Sullivan
John S. Sellman
Sergt. Smith
Lucy Ward
Wm. H. S. Willson
Widow of Jas. Weedon
John Wellington

J. GREEN, P. M.

Jan. 3.

METROPOLIS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

MOSES LAKE—PROFESSOR:
CUTS HAIR Phisiognomically, and SHAVES Delectably!!!

☞ His Dressing Room adjoining the bar of Messrs. Williamson & Swann.

HE acknowledges with grateful emotions the continued and increasing patronage bestowed upon him by the fashionable and tasteful public of this Metropolis.

M. LAKE begs leave to continue the exercise of the consolatory sweep of his MAGIC RAZOR; and to confine himself more particularly to shaving the heads of this learned and distinguished community. New York may boast of her Saunders, Philadelphia of her Anners, but it was reserved for the Metropolis of this state, to present the unrivalled talents of a LAKE!

M. Lake likewise informs the gentlemen, that he can at all times furnish them with the best (tried) Razors, Combs, Stocks and Collars, Soap, &c. &c. He will be ever ready to attend to all commands in his business.

He superintends a SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, and will cleanse CLOTHES of every description on reasonable terms.

Dec. 27

Prince-George's County Court.
October Term, 1832.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of William T. S Compton, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, if any they have, against said petitioner.

Test—AQUILA BEALL Clk.
of Prince George's County Court.
Dec. 27. 3m.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from Gunners, and other persons trespassing on his Farm (Horn Point) near Annapolis, is constrained to forwarn all persons from hunting, gunning, or in any other way trespassing thereon. Offenders will be rigidly dealt with, and the law enforced against all who may violate this notice.

GEORGE BARBER.

Dec. 13.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Adm'x. of Jas. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard C. Hardesty her Agent, requests those indebted to the estate of her late Husband to make payment to him, who is authorised to settle the estate.

ANNE HOLLAND.

Dec. 20

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel County, State of Maryland, Short Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Augusta Wells, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate, are hereby required to produce the same properly authenticated. Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate payment.

J. H. WELLS, Adm'r.

Dec. 20. 3w.

WILLIAM BRYAN,

[illegible]

OF a variety of colours and very superior in quality. He would inform those who will honour him with their custom, that he will make up at the shortest notice and most fashionable style, or to suit fancy. All who wish to see bargains will call and examine his stock of goods before they purchase elsewhere.

He has also received a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell lower than they have ever been sold here before. [illegible]

Jan. 3, 1833.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that its books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit and from these, selections are made from the best parts of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, unopened.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Wahlstein, or the Sceptics in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars: it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number commences the travels of Mr. Vigne, costing in London six dollars: it will be printed entire in the "Library," for at most thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work, in their respective neighbourhoods; as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as [illegible] pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopædia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who desire to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13

☞ *A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.*

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.

The Steam-boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore on Friday morning next, at 7 o'clock for the above places, and will leave Baltimore on Monday for Annapolis at 7 o'clock, to return the same day. Also, will leave Baltimore from her usual place, lower end Dugan's wharf, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only.

Passage to Easton or Castle Haven $3,00
Do. to or from Annapolis 2,00

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Jan. 3, 1833.

BANK OF MARYLAND,

Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposites payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of	5 per cent.
For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of	4 per cent.
On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of	3 per cent.

By order R. WILSON, Cashier.

May 17 6m.

FOR SALE

[illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] at 12 o'clock, all that

TRACT OF LAND

at present occupied by the subscriber, of which the late James M'Closkey died seized, containing **FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES** [illegible] improvements consist of a [illegible] **DWELLING HOUSE**, [illegible] which have been lately repaired.

The terms of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, or to Somerville Pinkney, Esq. [illegible] Persons wishing to purchase are [illegible] to visit and examine the property.

DAVID M. BROGDEN.

January 10.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANNE HOLLAND takes this opportunity of notifying her friends, and particularly the Members of the Legislature, that the Boarding House formerly carried on by her deceased husband, will be continued by her in the manner it was formerly conducted. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Dec. 13

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Directors of the South River Bridge Company have declared a Dividend of 25 cents per share for the last six months, on the capital stock of said company, the same will be paid on after the first day of January next, to Stockholders in person, or to their order.

By order of the President and Directors.

THOS. FRANKLIN, Treasurer.

Dec. 20. 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Ann Penrice, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby requested to bring the in legally authenticated, on or before the 1st day of June next, otherwise they may be excluded all benefit from said Estate.

ANN LAMKEN, Adm'x.

Dec. 20. 6w.

IN CHANCERY,

Dec. 1832.

ORDERED, That the sale made by Richard Young, of William, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas W. Howard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the seventeenth day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks, in some newspaper printed in Annapolis, at or before the 15th day of January next. The report states that 133¼ acres sold for 20,$^{10}_{00}$ dollars per acre.

True copy—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Dec. 20 3w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
January 8th, 1833.

ON application by petition of William Pumphrey, (of Wm.) administrator of Gassaway Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAMUEL BROWN, Jun.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gassaway Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of January, 1833.

WM. PUMPHREY (of Wm.) Adm'r.

January 10. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Thomas Tongue late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified that a final dividend of the Personal Estate has been struck under the direction of the Orphan's court, which will be paid to them, or their attornies, on Friday the 18th day of January next at the office of Somerville Pinkney, Esq. in the city of Annapolis. The subscriber will pay such dividends, as may be called for, at his residence, before the above time.

THOMAS J. HALL,
Ad'r. T. Tongue.

Dec. 27. R.—1aw.

Prince-George's County Court,
October Term, 1832.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Edmund Key and William N. Dorsett, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before the court at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, (if any they have) and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

Test, AQUILA BEALL Clk.
Of Prince George's county court.

Dec. 27.—1aw3m*

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

WHEREAS Abner Linthicum, late Collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following list made on which there is no personal property to pay the taxes thereon:

Names of Persons	Nature of Land	Amount of tax due.
William Cook,	Swamp,	$1 76
Richard Smith,	Name unknown and	1 80
Joseph Hood,	Part of Finland,	0 44
Jane Sprouston,	Mores Neck market,	0 73
[illegible] heirs,	2 Lots in Annapolis,	0 57
Thomas Morgan,	House and Lot in Annapolis,	0 75
William Cooke,	Name unknown,	1 80
Wm. heirs,	Part of Ayres and Cheney,	[illegible]
Ann Chew,	Hills,	14 16
Mary Battee,	Name unknown,	0 48
John H. [illegible]	Dickerson's Chance,	0 18
Ann Watkins,	Bessington,	1 32

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid on or before the 29th day of January 1833, that the said Land or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and cost thereon, will be sold on that day, to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges of the several counties of this state.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
late Collector A. A. county.

January 10.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.
December Term, 1832.

ON application by petition of Anne Holland, Administratrix of James Holland, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of December 1832.

ANNE HOLLAND, Adm'x.

Dec. 20.

BASIL SHEPHARD,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS,

Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olives.—Also.

CASSIMERES,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS:

Stripes, Checks and other Fancy Colours.

VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.

Oct. 18 tf

FRESH FALL GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR. MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received his supply of FALL GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style, he thinks cannot be surpassed.—He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

Oct. 18 6w

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Joshua Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.

True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clerk
Saint-Mary's County Court.

Nov. 8 3m

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

NOTICE

TO THE GREAT MAY CONCERN:

HAVING [illegible] DANIEL HART [illegible] best. There are all persons indebted to [illegible] are hereby notified to make payment to [illegible] and his receipt shall be good and as full [illegible] as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 2nd day of November, 1832.

THOS. ANDERSON.

Nov. 22

ROOMS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber having [illegible] Rooms in his House, not necessary to mention, [illegible] FAVR. ROOMS, with or without Furniture. They can be [illegible] separate families [illegible] the other part of the house.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Dec. 20

BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

WHEREAS Richard Ridgely, Collector of the tax for the city of Annapolis, hath returned to the Corporation of said city, the following List of Real Property in said city on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same.

Names of persons assessed.	Property	Amount of tax due.
Samuel Iglehart,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
John H. Brown,	1 Lot,	[illegible]
Cornelius Dulany,	2 Lots,	[illegible]
George Dunn,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
John Gilder,	1 Lot,	[illegible]
Eliza Jones,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
John Hancock,	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Th. Morgan [illegible]	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Francis [illegible]	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Abraham [illegible]	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Hallam [illegible]	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]
Tobacco [illegible]	1 House and Lot,	[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the city charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property, or such part thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, passed Jan. 19, 1827, chapter 20.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Cl.

Dec. 20

THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST

IN PAMPHLET FORM.

A NEW edition of the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List," in pamphlet form, will be issued on the first of January, 1833. It will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, giving the names and place of location of all the banks in the United States, together with the rates of discount on the notes of each. Prices of Gold and Silver. Also, a correct description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which are now, or have ever been in circulation, on any of the various Banking Institutions. This list will embrace descriptions of more than fifty Counterfeit Notes which have been detected since the first edition of our pamphlet was issued. The subscriber respectfully requests all who may have any information in relation to Counterfeit and altered Notes, which has not as yet been published in the "Detector," to send the same to his office without delay, as it is his wish to make the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List" as correct as it is possible to have it.

The pamphlet will be published on a royal sheet, and will contain twenty four pages. The price will remain as heretofore, 12½ cents each, one dollar per dozen, or six dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred. All orders must be addressed to

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
No 6, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

Dec. 20

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Baker of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Baker having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application, within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Baker, and the said trustee having given bond with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust; and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said John W. Baker having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of April next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said county court on the third day of April next, for the final hearing of his application, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, "An act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, and the said John W. Baker having before me taken the oath directed to be taken by the said insolvent laws for the delivery up of his property, *these are therefore to certify* that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said John W. Baker. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

GIDEON WHITE.

Nov. 22 3w

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1833. No. 4.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis,
TERMS—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1833.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of Ann Freeman, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband, Henry Harper.

And Mr. Duvall, of Prince George's, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Prince George's county, praying an alteration of the assessment law, passed December session 1831.

Mr. Ely asked leave to bring in a bill, to regulate the inspection and measurement of tobacco in the city of Baltimore.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That the committee on the coloured population be instructed to inquire into the propriety and practicability of designating a future day, beyond which all slaves who may be born in this state after that period, shall be free upon arriving at a given age, and upon condition not to be permitted to remain in this state, but shall be removed to Africa or some other place of safety beyond the limits of the United States as may be provided for by law, and make report to this house.

Mr. Nicols, chairman of the committee on the Library, on the part of the House of Delegates, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and council be, and they are hereby authorised and requested, to cause a copy of the Index to the laws of Maryland, from the year 1826 to 1831, inclusive, to be delivered to each court, and to each judge or justice of said court, to each member of the General Assembly, to each member of the Council, and to each public library in this state; and that the remaining copies be deposited in the state library.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Duvall, of Anne-Arundel, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to amend the act, to make valid the instrument of writing therein mentioned;

Mr. Turner submitted the following preamble and order which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas it has been found from experience, that the property of the state has become changed in its comparative value in the respective counties, and consequently the burthens levied on the people to carry into effect the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled, An act relating to the people of colour in this state, chapter 281, bears unequally on the respective counties, and consequently requires a more equitable mode of levying the same on the people of the state.

Ordered, That the committee of Ways and Means be, and they are hereby instructed, to inquire into the expediency of authorising a new assessment of all the property in the respective counties of this state, and report to this house, by bill or otherwise, at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on lotteries, delivered the following report:

The committee on lotteries, to whom was referred the memorial of James F. Brice and others, of the city of Annapolis, praying the grant of a lottery to raise funds for the purpose of constructing a Rail Road between the Cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, beg leave to report, that they have had the same under consideration, and that after mature deliberation, upon the importance of the object, as represented by the petitioners, and which they believe it merited, are unanimously of opinion, that without conflicting with, and subverting in a measure, the settled policy which the state of Maryland has adopted, of bringing the proceeds of Lotteries into the public treasury, as a source of revenue, to meet the ordinary expenditures of the government, the prayer of the petitioners cannot be granted: and as the committee deem it unadvisable that legislation should be exercised upon any subject which will tend to the injury of, or in any way impair the system of Finance, now in operation in this state, they do recommend that the petitioners may be permitted to withdraw their memorial.

Mr. Compton chairman of the committee of divorces, reported a bill, to divorce George Carey, of Worcester county, from his wife Nancy Carey;

And Mr. Slicer reported a bill, to repeal an act, for the preservation of fish in Allegany county, passed at December session 1831.

Which were severally read the first and second time by special order, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Hammond, entitled, a supplement to the act, to incorporate the Savings Institution of Emmittsburg, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Bruce, to make valid and effective in certain cases, Sheriff's bonds, was taken up for consideration;

When, on motion by Mr. Johnson, said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Harper,

The bill from the Senate, to incorporate the Franklin Savings company of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and returned to the Senate.

The report and resolution submitted by Mr. Jenkins, on the 14th instant, from the committee on Education, to whom was referred the memorial of John McElroy, principal of Saint John's Literary Institution, in Frederick city, praying in behalf of said institution, assistance of the state, was taken up for consideration, and read the second time.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins, said resolution was amended, by inserting the following preamble to the resolution:

Whereas it appears to this General Assembly, that John McElroy, a citizen of this state, did in the year 1829, at his own risk and his own responsibility, aided in part by the charitable contributions of the citizens of Frederick county, erect in the city of Frederick a convenient and spacious building for purposes of education, capable of accommodating more than two hundred scholars: and since the erection of the said building, (known as St. John's Literary Institution,) nearly two hundred youths have received therein, rudimental, classical, and mathematical instruction without any charge.

And whereas, it doth further appear, that there are now, more than seventy boys receiving instruction gratuitously in the said Institution; and that to enable the said John McElroy and his successors, principals of the said Institution, to pay the arrearages due on the said buildings, and support this admirable charity in full efficiency, pecuniary assistance from the state is desirable and necessary.

And whereas, it is the obvious policy of the state, to patronize and encourage establishments, distinguised for their general benevolence and unquestionable public utility, such as the one herein described, therefore,

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, that the treasurer of the western shore, be and he is hereby authorised, and directed, to pay the sum of four hundred dollars on or about the first day of February 1833, and annually thereafter, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, to John McElroy, principal of St. John's Literary Institution, in the city of Frederick; provided he shall in all respects, comply with the conditions offered to other similar donations, by the act of assembly, passed at December session, eighteen hundred and twenty-three, chapter one hundred and forty-one.

Mr. Teackle moved to recommit the resolution to the committee which reported it, with instructions to report a bill for the general support of education.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Morsell moved to amend the said resolution by adding at the end thereof the following proviso:

Provided, the said principal and his successors, shall afford tuition, in all the branches of education taught in the said institution, to at least ten poor children annually, for every hundred dollers received.

Mr. Jones moved to amend the amendment, by inserting after word 'children;' the words, 'in Maryland,'

Determined in the negative.

The question then recurred, and was put, on the amendment as proposed by Mr. Morsell.

On motion by Mr. Blakistone, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared yeas 31, nays 42

So the amendment was rejected.

The question was then put, will the house concur in the report, and assent to the resolution therein contained.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Hearn, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared yeas 58, nays 33.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the Presbyterian church, in Salisbury, in Worcester county, passed at December session, 1830, chapter 102. Also, the bill, entitled An act to confirm an act, entitled An act to amend the constitution and form of government, as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts, passed at December session, 1831, severally endorsed, will pass; ordered to be engrossed.

Also, the bill, entitled An act to authorize the clerk of Baltimore county court to record a certain deed therein mentioned, endorsed, 'will not pass.'

And, delivered letters from Thomas C. Worthington and Samuel Turner, Esq'rs, accepting of their appointment as members of the executive council, endorsed, 'referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.'

Which was read.

Thursday, Jan. 17th, 1833.

Mr. Brewer presented a memorial of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, praying for a renewal of their charter.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of Nathaniel Hickman, Columbus E. Cook, and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be incorporated under the name of the Commercial Savings Institution of Baltimore.

Mr. Turner presented a petition of Sarah Barrett, of Baltimore county, praying to be divorced from her husband, Patrick

And, Mr. Merrick presented a petition of Joseph J. Merrick, and others, citizens of Washington county, counter to the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company, relative to water powers.

On motion by Mr. Harper,

Ordered, That the committee on the constitution, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of limiting every alternate session of the general assembly to the term of six weeks from the commencement thereof.

Mr. Ely obtained leave to bring in a bill, to empower the several county courts in this state to grant new trials where judgments have been obtained by default, and on inquisitions taken without notice to defendants.

Mr. Louthan obtained leave to bring in a bill, to make valid a deed from Nicholas Bear, and Catharine, his wife, to John Bear, and to authorise the clerk of Allegany county to record the same.

Mr. Compton obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise the conveyance of certain real estate therein mentioned.

Mr. Hammond obtained leave to bring in a bill, for the relief of Jacob Harris.

Mr. Pratt obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise Thomas Bruce, the present sheriff of Prince-George's county, to bond as sheriff of said county, at any time before the tenth day of February next, and to authorise the clerk of said county to receive and record said bond.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We propose, with the consent of your honourable body, to appoint a committee of five members of the senate, conjointly with such gentlemen as may be appointed by your house, to bring in a bill to provide for holding elections on the same day throughout the state, for choosing delegates to the general assembly, sheriffs, commissioners of the respective counties, representatives in congress, electors of the senate, and electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Teackle, from the select committee, delivered the following report:

The select committee to which has been referred numerous memorials and petitions of a great number of persons in different counties, representing that the state has not advanced in wealth and prosperity in any degree proportioned to the advantages she enjoys in her relative location, her incomparable water courses, her fisheries and navigation, teeming forests, mineral riches, and a soil of the most fertile, or improveable character—ascribing as the principal cause of this retarded progress the undue proportion which the mass of property bears to the amount of money in circulation, and praying the establishment of a financial institution to be founded upon the invested moneys in the treasury for the supply of revenue to the state, and the common convenience and benefit of the people,' together with 'so much of the executive communication as relates to the establishment of a state bank,' and a report and bill, with sundry resolutions upon the same subject referred at the last session to the consideration of this general assembly—beg leave to submit the following report:

Having carefully examined the testimonials and illustrations detailed in the several memorials and documents in relation to this interesting concernment, and deliberately viewed the subject in various aspects, & considered its bearing & effects upon the primary interests of the state and people, the committee has concluded to recommend the adoption of the proposition, and to urge the policy of improving public right as demonstrated by so large a portion of intelligent citizens in different sections of the state; and, in conformity to this conclusion, a bill is reported to carry into effect the design of the memorialists, and the recommendation of his excellency the governor; and for the purpose of further illustrating the matter, and of ascertaining the sense of the house, upon the principles involved, a series of resolutions is presented herewith, to wit:

1st. Resolved, by the house of delegates of the general assembly of Maryland, That the cession of an essential part of the prerogative of the whole people of this state for the special benefit of a favoured few, or privileged order, is inconsistent with common justice, repugnant to the first principle of free government, and ought not to be suffered.

2. Further resolved, That the privilege of banking is an attribute of sovereignty, and a great source of public income, the enjoyment of which by a favoured portion, to the virtual exclusion of a major part of the whole community, is in effect, to empower the few to impose taxation upon the many, to create a particular or exclusive interest, and to oppress the working and productive classes by the operation of an onerous excise, or imposition, by indirection, upon the owners of land and labour.

3. Further resolved, That in consequence of the undue proportion which the mass of property bears to the amount of money in circulation, and the superior benefits derived to the citizens of neighbouring states from the exercise of a more liberal course of policy, the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of Maryland have not advanced in any degree proportioned to the advantages she enjoys in her relative location, her incomparable water courses, her fisheries and navigation, teeming forests, mineral riches, and a soil of the most fertile or improveable character.

4. Further Resolved, That the emission of promissory notes, under the charters granted by the several states, funded upon a solid capital, and immediately convertible into coin, does not impinge the organic law of the federal government, which merely designed to prohibit the making of bills of credit a legal tender in payment of debts.

5. Considering that the public moneys deposited in banks and invested in the shares of different incorporations, which may be converted into specie, is of greater value than all the silver and gold in all the banks of this state; and also considering that the supply of means for education and internal improvement and the avoidance of oppressive charges upon the counties, require the establishment of an equitable and efficient system of receipt and distribution, therefore, warranted by the experience of four of the sovereignties of this union, it is further resolved, As the sense of this house, that it is expedient to assume the sovereign right and erect a bank upon the invested capital in the treasury and the resources of the state, to be conducted by public officers, for the supply of revenue, the promotion of improvements, and the common convenience and benefit of all the people.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Which was read, and

On motion of Mr. Teackle, made the order of the day for Wednesday next, the 23d instant.

Mr. Teackle reported a bill, to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland.

Which was read, and referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Turner reported a bill, to establish Magistrates' district courts in this State, and prescribing their powers and duties.

Mr. Pratt reported a bill, to authorise Thomas Bruce, the present sheriff of P. George's county, to bond as sheriff of said county, at any time before the tenth day of February next; and to authorise the clerk of said county to receive and record the said bond;

And, Mr. Harper reported a bill, to incorporate the Commercial Savings Institution of Baltimore.

A deputation from the senate being announced, Messrs. Hughlett and Wootton, members of that body, appeared within the bar, and acquainted the speaker and the house of delegates, that in accordance with the joint invitations of both houses, which had been personally communicated to him, the Governor elect was then attending in the senate chamber, where the senate requested the attendance of the speaker, with that of the other members of this house, to witness the qualification of the Governor elect:

The speaker, thereupon, left the chair, and attended by the members of this house, went to the Senate Chamber, where the honourable James Thomas, was duly qualified as Governor of the State of Maryland, in the presence of both houses, in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws thereof.

The speaker attended by the members of the house, returned and resumed the chair.

The house then adjourned.

Friday, January 18, 1833.

Mr. Teackle presented seventeen memorials and petitions from citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a state bank.

Mr. Rogerson presented a petition of Rachel Carroll, of Charles county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Milbourne presented a petition of John E. Pollet and others, counter to the petition of George Carey, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of James Layton, of Dorchester county, praying to be released from the payment of interest on a debt due by him and others to the state, upon their paying the principal sum in such manner as may be prescribed by the legislature.

Mr. Cottman presented a memorial of Henry Hyland, one of the judges of the orphans court for Somerset county, praying an amendment of the testamentary system.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of John Reese and others, of the city of Baltimore, counter to the petition of Sater T. Walker and others, and praying that the legislature may not authorise Wagon alley in the said city, to be widened.

Mr. Grove presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, counter to the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, relative to water powers.

Mr. Turner presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, counter to the proposition to locate a new county, to be composed of parts of Frederick and Baltimore counties.

And, Mr. Heard presented a memorial of Richard H. Miles and G. N. Causin, praying to be released from liability upon a claim of the state against Clement Mattingly, collector of the tax for Saint-Mary's county.

Mr. Forwood obtained leave to bring in a bill relating to a certain deed therein mentioned.

On motion by Mr. Harper,

Ordered, That the committee on internal improvement heretofore directed to proceed to the Point of Rocks and Harper's Ferry and any intermediate point, have power to send for persons, and papers, and take testimony on oath or affirmation, as to the locations of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, the proceedings of engineers, and all other officers now or heretofore in the service of the companies incorporated for the construction of those works.

On motion by Mr. Turner,

Ordered, That the committee on inspections be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the inspection of salted bacon, cured or brought into the city of Baltimore for sale, and report to this house by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Cottman submitted the following message, which was read, assented to, and sent to the senate:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message proposing to appoint a committee of five members of the senate, conjointly with such gentlemen as may be appointed by the house of delegates, to bring in a bill to provide for holding elections on the same day throughout the state, for choosing delegates to the general assembly, sheriffs, commissioners of the respective counties, representatives in congress, electors of the senate, and electors of president and vice-president of the United States, and concur therein. We have appointed on the part of this house, Messrs. Johnson, Merrick, Harper, Cottman, Bruce, Sutton and Bourke.

Mr. Hammond reported a bill for the relief of Jacob Harris.

Mr. Slicer reported a bill to make valid a certain patent granted to Meshac Browning, of Allegany county;

And Mr. Duvall, of Anne-Arundel, reported a bill to amend the act to make valid the instrument of writing therein mentioned.

Mr. Forwood reported a bill relating to a certain deed therein mentioned.

Which was read the second time by special order, passed, and sent to the senate

On motion by Mr. Merrick, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. White, from the committee on internal improvement, entitled, A further supplement to the act to promote internal improvement by the construction of a rail road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, passed at December session 1830.

On motion by Mr. Merrick, said bill was recommitted to the committee that reported it.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Bruce, entitled, An act to make valid and effective, in certain cases, sheriffs' bonds.

On motion by Mr. Bruce, said bill was amended by inserting in the first section, second line, after the word 'bonds,' the words 'in and for Allegany county.'

On motion by Mr. Bruce, the title of said bill was also amended, by adding at the end thereof, the words 'in and for Allegany county.'

The said bill was then read the second time as amended, passed, and sent to the senate.

On motion by Mr. Pratt, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, to authorise Thomas Bruce, the present sheriff of Prince-George's county, to bond as sheriff of said county, at any time before the tenth day of February next, and to authorise the clerk of said county to receive and record said bond.

The said bill was then read the second time by special order, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill reported by Mr. Pratt to repeal an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts in the first judicial district of Maryland, passed at December session 1831, chapter 309, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and rejected.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the report of the joint committee, on the South Carolina Ordinance, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Blackistone moved to amend the first resolution, by striking out, in the last line, the words 'expostulate mildly and affectionately,' and insert in lieu thereof, the words 'reason coolly and dispassionately.'

Mr. Forman moved to lay the report and resolutions on the table, and make them the order of the day for Monday next.

Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Jenkins reported a bill, to authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore to alter the width of a part of Canal, formerly Harford-street; of a part of Spring-street; of a part of Strawberry alley, and to close Russell Lane.

On motion by Mr. Harper, the speaker appointed Mr. Cottman, on the committee on Internal Improvement, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Mr. Dennis.

The house then adjourned.

Saturday, January 19th, 1833.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of Thomas Baltzwell and others, praying the passage of an act to incorporate the Chatsworth water company, in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Edelen presented a petition of Stephen Fennell, of Brown county, state of Ohio, praying to be placed on the the pension roll of this state;

And Mr. Teackle presented a memorial of Ann M. Smith, widow of Major Thomas

Smith, of the revolutionary army, praying for an increase of pension.

Mr. Edelen presented petitions of John K. Kidwell, Matilda Cooper and Susan I. Ward, of Prince George's county, severally praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Teackle presented a memorial and petition of James Lawson and others, of Somerset county, representing the increase that the shops as a grievance, and pray by law to courts of justice may be resences for such restrict the granting of shops.

[illegible] a petition of sundry

Mr. Lantz pray county, praying the citizens of authorising the commissioners sage of county, to purchase land and erect a of [illegible] thereon, for the benefit of said county.

Mr. Merrick presented a petition of John C. Jones and others, citizens of Charles county, praying the interposition of the legislature, to protect more effectually the citizens of that county, residing on or near the banks of the Potomac River, from the lawless practices of the bands of foreign marauders which infest the waters of that river in the character of fishermen and fowlers.

Also, presented a petition of James R. Brent, praying to be permitted to bring into the state of Maryland, from the District of Columbia, certain slaves therein mentioned;

And Mr. Bruce presented a petition of sundry citizens of Allegany county, praying the passage of a law authorising the commissioners of said county, to purchase land and erect a poor house thereon, for the benefit of said county.

On motion by Mr. Blakistone,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, inquire into the propriety of having such of the record books of the provincial court and of the court of Appeals as are in a state of decay, transcribed so as to preserve entire the judicial history of this state.

Mr. Pratt obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise the exchange of certain real property therein mentioned.

Mr. Hollman obtained leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate the Hagerstown Savings Institution in Washington county.

Mr. Johns obtained leave to bring in a bill, to change the name of James Michael, of Harford county, to that of James Johnson.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That Joseph J. Speed be and he is hereby appointed State Director on the part of this house, in the Bank of Baltimore for the ensuing year.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That two hundred copies of the report of the committee on the Inspection of Tobacco, be printed for the use of the members of the legislature.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to authorise Thomas Bruce, the present sheriff of Prince Georges county, to bond as sheriff of said county, at any time before the tenth day of February next—and to authorise the clerk of said county to receive and record said bond, endorsed, 'will pass;' ordered to be engrossed.

And delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message, in which you concur with that sent to you from the senate, relative to a joint committee of both houses to bring in a bill to provide for holding certain Elections on the same day through out the state. We have appointed Messrs. Pigman, Wootton, Morris, Dennis and Hughlett, on the part of the senate, to join the committee appointed by your honourable body.

Mr. Harris reported a bill, to repeal an act for the relief of Joseph Stone, and others, securities of William Williams, late sheriff and collector of St. Mary's county, passed at December session, 1831, chapter 210, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bourke, from the committee on Divorces, reported a bill, to divorce Juliana Donaldson from her husband William B. Donaldson.

Mr. Compton reported a bill, to authorise the conveyance of certain real estate therein mentioned.

Mr. Brewer reported a bill, for the extension and renewal of the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and branches, and for other purposes.

And, Mr. White, from the committee on internal improvement, reported a further supplement to the act, to promote internal improvement by the construction of a Rail Road from Baltimore to the city of Washington, passed at December session, 1830.

Which were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The house then adjourned.

Monday, January 21st, 1833.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying a repeal of an act of assembly, to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by Justices of the Peace, passed December session 1830.

Mr. Heard presented a petition of Shippers and Agents for receiving and selling tobacco in the city of Baltimore, praying that power may be given to the inspectors of the several warehouses, to prevent the whares being blocked up, and incumbered by wood and other objects unconnected with the operations of said warehouses.

Mr. Hollman presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hagerstown, in Washington county, praying that a charter may be granted them for a Savings Institution.

Mr. Mann presented a petition of John Barnhison, of Washington county, praying to be placed on the pension list of said county.

Mr. Wright, of Queen Anne's, presented a petition of John Whitely, of Queen Anne's county, praying a divorce from his wife Rebecca Whitely.

Mr. Compton presented a petition of Ja- [illegible] Anne Arundel county, a revolutionary soldier, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

[illegible] Jenkins presented a petition of [illegible] and Co. and others, dealers in A. [illegible] in the city of Baltimore, counter to the inspection of Thomas L. Savin and others, relative to the inspection of lumber.

The speaker laid before the house a report of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, relative to their free school fund for 1832; which was read and referred to the committee on education.

The clerk of the Senate delivered a report of the trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, endorsed, referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates;

Also, delivered a letter from John S. Martin, Esq., of Worcester county, accepting of his appointment as a member of the executive council, referred by the Senate to the consideration of this house;

Also, delivered the following message;

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We beg leave to refer to your consideration the accompanying memorial of William Patterson and others, as a survey of the state has been made at the present session an object of enquiry in your honourable body. The memorial now transmitted being designed to lead to a developement of the mineral resources of the state, and to a collection of information of great interest to the general good and to individual enterprise. We respectfully submit it for the special attention of your honourable body.

Also delivered a memorial of William Patterson and others, praying enactments in order to a geological survey of Maryland, and a collection of metals and minerals, to form a State cabinet.

Mr. Harper submitted the following preamble and order; which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas the United States three per cent. owned by the state of Maryland, have recently been paid off, and it appears by the report of the treasurer, that the proceeds have been temporarily deposited under the authority of resolution No. 59, of 1827,

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of loaning the same for a limited period at an interest of not less than 5½ per cent. to the several banks in which the state is a Stockholder, and to apportion the same according to the rates of stock held by the state.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins,

Ordered, That the committee of ways and means, be instructed to inquire what amount in money may be obtained, for the states' reserved right to subscribe for certain portions of the capital stock of the several incorporated banks in the city of Baltimore.

Ordered also, That the said committee inquire into the expediency of disposing of the said reserved rights; and report the result to this house, by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Brewer obtained leave to bring a bill, to incorporate the Annapolis Savings Fund.

On motion by Mr Hobbs,

Ordered, That the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a pension to Mrs. Margaret Lamb, late the widow of R. White, a soldier of the revolutionary war.

Joseph Weist, Esquire, a delegate returned for Washington county, appeared, qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Nicols submitted the following message;

Which was read and assented to,

We propose with the consent of your honourable body, to appoint a committee of seven members of this house, conjointly with such gentlemen as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to lay off the state in congressional districts; we have appointed Messrs. Pratt, Somerville, Ely, Hammond, George A. Thomas, Bourke and Nicols.

Mr. Hollman reported a bill, to incorporate the Hagerstown Savings Institution, in Washington county.

Mr. Johns reported a bill, to change the name of James Michael, of Harford county, to James Johnson.

Mr. Nicols reported a bill, to authorise the Levy Court of Dorchester county, to purchase a piece of land for the repairs of a public causeway in said county.

Mr. Merrick reported a bill, for the relief of John D. Freeman, of Charles county.

And, Mr Heard reported a bill, to authorise Clement McWilliams of St. Mary's county, to bring certain slaves into this state.

The bill reported by Mr. Pratt, to provide for the completion of the records in the office of Register of Wills of Prince George's county.

The bill reported by Mr. Duvall, of Anne Arundel, entitled, an act to amend the act, to make valid the instrument of writing therein mentioned.

And the bill reported by Mr. Hammond, for the relief of Jacob Harris; were severally taken up for consideration read the second time and passed.

On motion by Mr. Holmes, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by Mr. Jenkins, entitled, A supplement to an act to provide for the public printing of the state passed December session 1831, chapter 303.

On motion by Mr. Cottman, said bill was amended by adding at the end thereof as additional sections the following:

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the printer chosen by the joint committee on printing, shall give bond with approved security, for fidelity and accuracy in printing, and promptitude in distributing the laws.

Sec. 4 And be it enacted, That the printer shall be required, in a bond to be given to and approved by the joint committee, to transmit to the editors of each newspaper in the state, as soon as they are printed and before they are bound, one copy of the laws passed at the session of the legislature to which he is printer; and certificates of receipt by the clerks of the county and editors of the state, shall be vouchers from the printer for settlement.

The said bill was then read the second time as amended, and passed.

The bill from the Senate, entitled, an act supplementary to an act, regulating the inspection of Green Hides and Skins, in the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration.

The bill reported by Mr. Jenkins, to authorise the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, to alter the width of a part of Canal, formerly Harford street; of a part of Spring street; of a part of Strawberry alley, and to close Russel lane, was taken up for consideration, and passed.

On motion by Mr. Chandler, the speaker appointed Mr. Milbourne on the committee on Lotteries, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Mr. Dennis.

The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, 1833.

Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Dorchester county, praying the passage of a law, to incorporate a society to be styled, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Harper presented a memorial of the President and Managers of the Washington Monument, praying a further appropriation.

Mr. Weist presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying for an act authorising the commissioners of said county to levy a sum of money to build a stone bridge across Antietam creek, at Hess's old burnt mill, on the road from Williamsport to Pleasant Valley.

And, Mr. Charles presented a petition of sundry citizens of Caroline county, praying to be authorised to open a road and to form a landing therein mentioned.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise the levy court of Dorchester county, to appoint two constables in the town of Cambridge, in said county.

Mr. Jenkins submitted the following preamble and order; which was twice read and adopted.

Whereas, it appears by the treasurer's reports for the years 1831 and 1832, that there was received into the treasury of the state, through the agency of Baltimore city court, upwards of fifty thousand dollars in the said two years, viz: in the year 1831 $25,867 11, and in the year 1832 $27,017 35.

And Whereas, it appears by the annual accounts rendered by the Register of the city of Baltimore, to the mayor and city council of Baltimore, that the taxes imposed upon the people of the said city, for the support of the said court, have amounted in the average to about twelve thousand dollars per annum.

And, Whereas, the principal and almost the exclusive duties of the said court, are to enforce the penal and revenue laws of the state of Maryland in the city of Baltimore, and the state should therefore contribute proportionately to the necessary expenses of the said court.

And, Whereas, at present the state pays annually but two thousand four hundred dollars towards the said expenses, viz: The salary of the chief judge—whilst the city of Baltimore, as herein before recited, pays about twelve thousand dollars per annum, over and above all that is received to the said city therefrom. Therefore,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law, for the payment of the salaries of the associate judges of Baltimore city court, out of the Treasury of the state.

Mr. Gantt submitted the following message; which was read, assented to, and sent to the senate.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We sent you a message on the 19th, proposing to go into the election of Bank Directors, on the part of the state, for the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, on this day. We now propose with the concurrence of your honourable body, to proceed on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, to the election of Bank Directors on the part of the state, in the several Banks in which the state is entitled to a direction.

On motion by Mr. Turner,

Ordered, That the committee on crimes and punishments be instructed to enquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to this house, providing for the better regulations of defraying the necessary costs accumulated in the prosecution of criminal cases, where the parties so prosecuted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of years, so as to compel them to remain at hard labour in said institution, until they shall have earned so much as will pay the whole costs of prosecution.

On motion by Mr. Blakistone,

Ordered, That the committee on grievances and courts of justice, inquire into the expediency of subjecting the fees of Attorneys, solicitors, clerks, registers, sheriffs, and other officers of this state, to the operation of the statute of limitations.

Mr. Blakistone, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, delivered the following report:

The committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred, an order of the house, requiring them to inquire into the expediency of establishing Magistrate's courts in the several counties of this state, for the trial of assaults and batteries, have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that it would be inexpedient to legislate on the subject. They, therefore ask to be be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, reported a bill to authorise the levy court of Dorchester county to appoint an additional constable in the town of Cambridge, in said county.

Which was read the first and second time, by special order, and passed.

Mr. Heard, chairman of the committee on the inspection of tobacco, to which was referred the resolution requiring the treasurer of the western shore, to carry to the credit of the tobacco warehouse sinking fund, the sum of twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy cents, and to invest the same in some productive stock, reported favourably thereon.

Which was read.

The said resolution was then read the second time by special order, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Harper, to incorporate the Commercial Savings Institution of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, amended, and passed.

The hour having arrived for taken up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the report of the joint committee of the legislature, on the South Carolina Ordinance, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Merrick.

On motion by Mr. Jones, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of considering said report and substitute; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair; when Mr. Blakistone, the chairman, reported, that the said committee had, according to order, had the said report and substitute, under consideration; and having made some progress therein, directed him to ask leave to sit again; which leave was granted by the house.

The house then adjourned.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, January 24, 1833.

*** A meeting of the Members of the Bar is requested at the Court House on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 4 o'clock.

NOTICE.

There will be Divine Service in the Catholic Church in this city, in the morning and afternoon of Sunday next, to commence at the usual hour.

POST OFFICE, Annapolis.

Persons in arrears for postage are requested to settle immediately. The Post Office Department requires prompt settlements with their Deputies, they will therefore see the *absolute* necessity of punctuality in their payments.

J. GREEN, P. M.

A FAIR

Will be held at the Assembly Room of this city, on

TUESDAY, the 29th instant,

commencing at 12 o'clock, A. M. for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, at which will be offered for sale a variety of Articles furnished by the taste and industry of the friends of the Institution.—The citizens generally, as well as the strangers who are temporarily located in the city, are respectfully solicited to attend the exhibition, and afford their sanction and support to an institution which has for its object the relief of the most helpless and most exposed beings of the human race—THE DESTITUTE FEMALE ORPHAN—and which as experience has tested, can only be perpetuated in a place like this, by annual Fairs. The charity for which the Managers plead, is a noble one, and ought to be continued and extended, as the class for which its benefits are intended is continually multiplying. The Angel of Death has, within the last eventful year, made orphans of many who were, at its commencement, sheltered under the wings of parental affection; and although our little city has been as yet mercifully preserved from the "Pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," she is not without orphans whose hapless fate calls for commiseration and relief. Calculating with confidence upon a continuance of the generous support we have hitherto received, and to the best of our judgment appropriately applied; and above all human dependence, relying on His aid who is the Orphans' Friend, we make our appeal to the sympathies of the benevolent.

Communicated.

Mr. Green—

Sir: Were apology necessary in attempting to draw the public attention for an instant from the momentous affairs of political import, I would lead up by the hand one of the dear little creatures, whose concerns will form the subject of these lines, and you should hear from the infantile accents of an interesting little orphan girl, whose parents have "gone away" to that country whence no traveller returns, such heart-melting *excuses* for obtruding upon the attention, as would arrest even the uplifted hand of pampered avarice, already habituated to the unfeeling practice of spurning the hungry and the naked from its presence. Actuated by the holy spirit of charity, many of the most distinguished ladies of this city threw aside every barrier, and flew with the wings of the dove, to [illegible] female orphan [illegible] from an [illegible] cipices; they succeeded—and have the [illegible] nces—that [illegible] certain [illegible] pleasure they visit the Asylum [illegible] their zeal and benevolence, and with [illegible] of gratitude to the Father of the [illegible] the Orphan, they clasp the [illegible] stranger to the genial source of [illegible] It is understood, that since the [illegible] ter, which terminated so successfully [illegible] dies have formed the intention of [illegible] another opportunity to the benevolent [illegible] tify, in such degree as their means and [illegible] nations may determine, some of the best [illegible] ings of the human heart. This Asylum [illegible] under the care of several ladies, and [illegible] its roof seven little orphan girls are [illegible] clothed, educated, and protected. In the [illegible] secution of this intention, I have with [illegible] satisfaction understood that many of the [illegible] dies who took part in the last Fair, have [illegible] their cheering and efficacious aid, which [illegible] an elevated principle of universal and [illegible] rous character, and of sympathy with all [illegible] bouring in the same noble cause. Is there [illegible] heart animated with the warmth of humanity [illegible] that would refuse sanctioning, by its presence [illegible] the efforts of the tender champions in such [illegible] cause? The reply is anticipated by the [illegible] of the three last Fairs for such an object [illegible] our city. It is understood "*the Ladies* [illegible] *hold the Fair at the Assembly Room of* [illegible] *city, on Tuesday, the 29th instant,* [illegible] *o'clock, M. at which will be offered for* [illegible] *variety of articles furnished by the taste* [illegible] *industry of the friends of the Institution.*" The collection of articles, it is presumed, will be such as to render it a pleasing exhibition, at the same time so assorted, that articles of utility, as well as of fancy, may be purchased at a *small advance* on store prices. Although it might perhaps be expected that all who [illegible] will purchase some article, however small, still a different course will not be construed into *negative encouragement*, since the small sum to be received at the door from each person, will be a *positive* benefit to the orphans. "He who giveth unto the poor, lendeth to the Lord."

EDGAR.

Appointments by the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, January 18, 1833.

Alexander Randall, Esq. Alderman, vice James Williamson, Esq. deceased.

Joseph H Nicholson, Esq. Alderman, vice Dr. Jno. B. Wells, resigned.

An election was held at the Assembly Room in this city, on Saturday the 12th inst. for a Delegate to the Assembly to supply the vacancy created by the death of James Williamson, Esq. which resulted as follows

Caucus Nomination.

HENRY HOBBS - - - - 143

Opposition.

ADAM MILLER - - - - 131

JOSEPH WEIST Esq. has been elected from Washington county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Kennedy Esq.

A CARD.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, are in a course of delivery, at St. John's College. Some misapprehension having been entertained as to the terms of admission, the President respectfully invites Graduates of the Institution, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, Members of the Executive and Legislature, and Ladies, to attend the Lectures free of expense. Other persons who may wish to attend the course, can procure tickets of admission from the President. A Lecture may be expected on Wednesday of every week, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Philosophical Chamber of the College.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE STATE BANK.

A peculiar feature appears in the bill to establish a public banking institution—it is that which provides for the issuing of "*facilities bearing a progressive rate of appreciation,*" but although somewhat novel, it ought not to be rejected on that account.

The principle in question is esteemed, indeed, to be a matter of especial interest, and with a view to a due understanding of its merits, a strict and studious inquiry into the probable effects of its application and improvement is desired, and whether it might not be expected that *facilities of that description would take the place of* [illegible] *exchange*, and circulate extensively, not only throughout the continents of the commercial world, but more extensively in the islands and colonies of Britain and Europe generally, and the ports of Calcutta and Canton; and in support of this anticipation, it might be further inquired—if the floating debt of the British Empire—that is their exchequer bills, bearing an appreciation of but one *penny on the hundred pounds* per day, do sustain a *premium* upon a large amount in circulation, would not the issues of a sovereign state, whose credit has been proved to be *superior to that of the Federal Government* when properly presented and comprehended in foreign countries, assume the character and perform the functions of real money, to the essential nourishment of the Treasury, and the incalculable enrichment of our principal mart and intreport of general commerce and interchanges.

From authentic information, it appears that the average amount of foreign and inland bills of exchange, paid each day in London, is *four millions*, and the average period at which they are drawn is seventy-five days, so that the *amount of them in circulation* cannot fall short of THREE

HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS STERLING!!!—POUNDS [illegible] are universally considered [illegible] of the general currency, and [illegible] preferred from a knowledge of their [illegible] on actual value, and with a view [illegible] encouragement of foreign [illegible] and inland bills, in England, [illegible] to no small extent as money, of which they perform the ordinary functions—In Lancaster and part of Yorkshire, a bill at three months is considered as cash, and by far the greater portion of the currency consists either of bills of bankers or their correspondents, or of merchants and dealers scattered up and down the country—the same practice is also followed in other districts, so that *the aggregate amount of such bills afloat is enormous*—One of the witnesses before a committee of the House of Lords, in 1826, in answer to a question respecting the proportion which bills of exchange bear in value to the Bank of England, notes and gold in circulation in Lancashire, stated that he should suppose those bills of the denomination of *ten*, and exceeding *thirty* pounds, amounted to four fifths of the whole; and that if he did not confine himself to bills under thirty pounds, he should say that the bills of exchange were to gold and bank of England notes as TWENTY to *one*—Some bankers even stated them as FIFTY to *one*. It hence would seem that the treasury notes of a sovereign state of the character and solidity herein described, under proper regulations and representations, could be made to circulate not only in England but throughout the Continent of Europe, from which the means of foreign commerce might be drawn, to a vast amount—the practical merchant and experienced statesman will comprehend the feasibility of the operation.

STATISTICUS.

MARYLAND STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At the Second Annual Meeting of the Maryland State Temperance Society held in the House of Delegates, on Thursday evening the 15th January 1833, ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided, and the Secretary ALEXANDER RANDALL, acted as such, the following proceedings took place:

On suggestion of the President, the Delegates from the Auxiliary Societies gave in their names to the Society.

The proceedings of the last meeting were then read, and afterwards the Second Annual Report.

On motion of I. D. Jones, Esq. of Somerset, the report was adopted.

The Society adjourned till the next evening.

The honourable Charles F. Mayer delivered the Anniversary Address.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Guest,

Resolved, That the President present the thanks of the Society to Charles F. Mayer, Esquire, for the able and interesting address which he has just delivered, and request of him a copy thereof for publication.

On motion of I. D. Jones, Esq. of Somerset.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorised to have the Annual Report, and the Address, printed and circulated, and that the Auxiliary Societies, and all persons interested, be requested to contribute to the payment of that and the other expenses of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Compton,

Whereas this Society approving the recommendation made at its last meeting to have a State Agent appointed to visit the different parts of this state to aid in the formation of Auxiliary Societies, and to promote generally the objects of this association, do therefore

Resolve, That the president be requested to appoint such agent, and that all interested in the cause of temperance be requested to aid the said agent in the performance of his duties.

On motion of Charles F. Mayer, Esq.

Whereas a Convention of the Friends of Temperance in the United States, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 24th day of May next, has been proposed by the American Temperance Society, and the several State Societies have been invited to send delegates thereto, therefore

Resolved, That Charles F. Mayer, Esqr. John C. Herbert, Esq., Wm. Hughlett, Esq., Franklin Anderson, Esq., the Hon. John B. Eccleston, Christian Keener, Esq., Rev. Nicholas J. Watkins, Kinsey Harrison, Esq., Alexander Randall, Esquire, and Thomas Archer, Esquire, be and they are hereby appointed delegates to said Convention on the part of the "Maryland State Temperance Society."

Resolved, That the several County Temperance Societies in the state of Maryland, be requested to send one or more delegates to the said Convention.

On motion of B. O. Lowndes, Esq.

Resolved, That this Society approve the establishment of "The Guardian and Temperance Intelligencer," and "The Temperance Herald," two newspapers about to be published in the city of Baltimore, for the promotion of the cause in which we are engaged, and earnestly recommend them to the patronage of all the friends of temperance in this state.

On motion of J. Hughes, Esq.

Whereas it has been proposed by the American Temperance Society, that simultaneous meetings of the friends of the temperance reformation be held on the 26th day of February next; therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the county, city, district, and other Temperance Associations in the state of Maryland, to hold meetings of their several Societies on Tuesday, the 26th day of February next.

Resolved, That the said Societies be requested to have a collection taken up on that day to aid in defraying the expenses of the State Society, and in forming a fund to support a State Agent, and to forward to the Secretary a copy of their proceedings, and the state of their respective Societies.

On motion of I. D. Jones, Esquire,

1. Resolved, That the stability of our republican institutions, and the continuance of civil liberty among us, depend upon the morals and intelligence of the people.

2. Resolved, That intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, more than any other crime, tends to enslave and debase the mind, and to demoralize society.

3. Resolved, That the principles of the temperance cause interpose the only effectual barrier to the inroads of intemperate habits.

4. Resolved, That it is *therefore, a moral obligation* upon the PATRIOT and STATESMAN, as well as upon the *Moralist* and *Divine*, to throw the influence of their precept and example into the scale of the temperance cause.

On motion of Dr. Ridout, the Society then proceeded to elect the officers, when the following were elected for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—Hon. Stevenson Archer.

Vice-Presidents for the Counties.

Allegany,	William M'Mahon,
Washington,	Nathan Mines,
Frederick,	Richard Potts,
Montgomery,	Rev. W. Minck,
Prince George's,	John C. Herbert,
Charles,	George D. Barnham,
St. Mary's,	Gen. James Thomas.
Calvert,	Alex'der Somerville,
Anne-Arundel,	Daniel Murray,
Annapolis,	Alex. C. Magruder,
Baltimore,	Rev. George Monson,
Baltimore city,	Dr. Thos. E. Bond,
Harford,	H. G. Waters,
Cecil,	Frisby Hendleson,
Kent,	John B. Eccleston,
Caroline,	Dr. Wm. Whitely,
Talbot,	Wm. Hughlett,
Dorchester,	James B. Steele,
Somerset,	Dr. Samuel Kerr,
Worcester,	Dr. John T. Martin,
Queen-Anne's,	Kinsey Harrison.

Additional Vice-Presidents.

William Wirt,	Dr. Anan,
Gen. W. H. Marriott,	John Gill,
David Hoffman,	Dr. John Ridgely,
Philip E. Thomas,	Dr. R. G. Stockett,
Rich. W. West,	Dr. Baker,
Joseph J. Merrick,	Rev. H. Humphreys,
Dr. D. Claude,	Rev. Dr. Wyatt,
Hon. Judge Brice,	Rev. Dr. Roberts,
Dr. N. R. Smith,	Rev. Mr. Nevins.
Hon. A. Nesbit,	Franklin Anderson.

Managers.

U. S. Heath,	Jeremiah Hughes,
Chas. F. Mayer,	Samuel Ridout,
William Gill,	Louis Gassaway,
Archibald Stirling,	John Selman,
William H. Murray,	Geo. L. Magruder,
Christian Keener,	John Ridout.

Chaplains.

J. G. Blanchard,	Job Guest,
N. J. Watkins,	John Decker.

Treasurer.

Thomas S. Alexander.

Secretary.

Alexander Randall.

The Treasurer's Report was then read, whereby it appeared that the Society had received, since its establishment, $66 50 which had been duly accounted for; and that the Society was then in debt for printing and circulating its Addresses, Reports, and Temperance Tracts, $123 35.

On motion, Resolved, That the editors of all newspapers in this state be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting as early as practicable.

A. C. MAGRUDER, Prest. *pro tem.*

A. RANDALL, *Sec'y.*

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

A message of much importance was, as the reader will perceive, on reference to the Proceedings of Congress, transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses yesterday. The subject of it is the existing difficulty between the General Government and the state of South Carolina; and the Message was accompanied by copies of the several acts, proclamations, &c. which have emanated from both governments.

The Message is of great length, and it has not been in our power to obtain a copy of it for to day's paper. We shall, however, from a cursory examination of it, give our readers such a synopsis of it as will possess them of its general course and bearing, which we condense into the following paragraphs:

The Message opens by a reference to the last annual message of the Executive to Congress, and to the intimation therein contained that, should any emergency arise, rendering the execution of the laws of the United States for the collection of the revenue impracticable in any quarter of the Union, application should be made to Congress for such aid as they might appear to require. The message then goes on to say that events which have occurred in the quarter then alluded to, or which have come to the knowledge of the President subsequently to the date of his Annual Message, do present this emergency, as made known to him by the official transmission to him of certain acts of the state of South Carolina. The President then adverts to his Proclamation of the 10th of December, explaining his views, &c., to his expectation that that Proclamation would not have been without effect, which reasonable expectation has not been realized, as appears by the several acts of the Legislature of the state of South Carolina, which, he says, are calculated, both in their positive enactments, and in the spirit of opposition which they obviously encourage, wholly to obstruct the collection of the revenue within the limits of that state.

Referring to the Ordinance of the Convention, &c. the President says that no intimation has been received of the ex-nullifying of that body, and the interdiction now and the [illegible] Ordinance [illegible] law of the Legislature [illegible] taking for that purpose. The President [illegible] that in the meantime the state authorities are actively engaged in organizing [illegible] military resources, and providing [illegible] supporting them, &c., and giving [illegible] assurances of protection [illegible] who shall enlist in opposition to the laws of the United States, and the Government of the state has, in a recent proclamation openly defied the authority of the Executive of the Union, and invited volunteers to sustain the defiance. Thus, says the Message, South Carolina presents herself in the attitude of hostile preparation, and ready even for military violence, at need be, to enforce her laws for preventing the collection of the duties upon imports within her limits.

The President then proceeds at large to lay before Congress not only the acts and proceedings of South Carolina, but also freely to acquaint them with those steps which he has already caused to be taken for the due collection of the revenue, and with his views of the subject generally, that the suggestions which the constitution in his opinion requires him to make in regard to future legislation thereupon may be the better understood.

The Message goes on to state that instructions have been some time ago issued from the Treasury to the Revenue Officers, pointing out their respective duties under the existing laws, &c. taking nullification on the ground professed by its advocates, that is was pacific in its nature. Since which time, circumstances had changed, and, reviewing the history of the proceedings in South Carolina, &c. the President invites the attention of Congress to certain acts of the state, as published in the newspapers of the state, of which although requested, the Executive had not succeeded in obtaining official copies from the proper authority of the state. If these acts, says the President, cannot be defeated and overcome by the exercise of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, the constitution must be considered as incompetent to its own defence, the supremacy of the laws is at an end, and the rights and liberties of the people can no longer receive protection from the Government of the Union. These aggressions on the authority of Congress, the Message adds, are moreover absolute, indefinite, and without limitation; they offer to the U. States no alternative but unconditional submission. It is true, that, in their address to other states, the South Carolina Convention profess to submit a plan of taxation which they would agree to; it is true also that the Governor of the state, in his Message, suggests the call of a Convention of the states as an alternative: but it is also true that the conditions on which they 'would be willing to acquiesce' form no part of the Ordinance: and, even if these terms were offered in the same binding form as the Ordinance, they are so undefined, and depend upon so many contingencies, and are so opposed to the known opinions and interest of the great body of the American people, as to be almost hopeless of attainment—and the shortness of the time would make them impossible, if they were not otherwise impracticable.

By these various proceedings, the Message says the State of South Carolina has forced upon the General Government the unavoidable duty of deciding on the new and dangerous alternative of permitting the State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute the threat of withdrawing from the Union. Both these purposes, says the message, are revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the laws and of the integrity of the Union.

The message then enters at length into a discussion of the rights of the Government and of the States, &c. and adds that, in deciding upon the course imposed upon the authorities of the Union, in the present crisis, it must not be overlooked, that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. To establish which, the message enters into a recital of the alleged grievances, with some examination of their reality, &c.

The President then adverts to the solemn duty imposed by the oath of the Executive, to take care that the laws be executed, and examines the extent of the powers already conferred upon him for that purpose. Subsequently to the date of the instructions to Collectors, already referred to, and to the passage of the ordinance, information is said to have reached the Executive that it would be impracticable for the Collector of Charleston to preserve the custody of vessels detained by him, against any attempt to remove vessels and cargoes from his custody. The removal of the custom house, therefore, from Charleston to Castle Pinckney, was deemed a measure of necessary precaution. From the nature of things, however, a similar precaution cannot be observed with respect to the ports of Georgetown and Beaufort, in South Carolina. After recurring to the various penal and other provisions of the late State acts, the message suggests the protection of the collection of the revenue, by placing the custom house beyond the immediate power of the Courts. The message also suggests the expediency of providing by law that the President of the United States may be authorised to alter and abolish such of the districts and ports of entry, in any State, as shall be necessary, and to establish the custom house of any port so abolished, in some secure port or harbour of the same State, &c.

As even these provisions cannot always protect the officers of the customs in the discharge of their duty, the message further recommends the revival, with some modifications better adapted to the occasion, of the 6th section of the act of 3d of March, 1815, authorizing the removal of causes against officers of the Government [illegible] from the state courts [illegible] United States. It is [illegible] dient, by modifying [illegible] provision, on the subject [illegible] to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

The message closes with some remarks, in which the President expresses his reliance on the disposition of each department of the government to perform its duty. Whilst a forbearing spirit may, and he trusts will, be exercised towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union (says the President) demands that open and organized resistance to the laws shall not be executed with impunity. He trusts that the present difficulties may result in proving that the Constitution and the laws are supreme, and the Union indissoluble.

The whole message, of which this is but a brief and meagre outline, is written with much ability, and the whole contents of it, when published at large, will command universal attention. The reading of it produced, in both houses, a very considerable sensation, but not greater than was natural on such an occasion.

We have received information from a source that cannot be doubted, that the imprisoned Missionaries (Messrs. Worcester and Butler) have been pardoned by the Governor of Georgia.—*Globe of Tuesday.*

The New Orleans Courier of the 21st ult. says: The trial of Capt. Villereal, and the other officers of the *Mexican Schr. Montezuma*, captured by the U. S. schr. Grampus, for an act of piracy on the American schr. Wm. A. Turner, terminated yesterday in the U. S. District Court. The Captain, we learn, has been found guilty, and the other officers acquitted.—*New York Intelligencer.*

CONGRESS—SOUTH CAROLINA.

The committee of the U. States, Senate have responded to the message of the President of the United States, with a bill to enable him effectually to collect the public revenues.

We annex, from the National Intelligencer of yesterday, the following abstract of the provisions of the BILL.

The *first* section of the Bill provides that whenever, by any combinations or obstructions to the due execution of the laws of the U. States, it may be impracticable for the proper officers to collect the Revenue from Import Duties at any particular port, the President of the United States may direct the Custom House to be kept at some secure place within that State, and the duties accruing there to be paid in cash, deducting interest, &c. The goods which may be in custody of such Collector shall not be removed by any authority but that of the Courts of the United States: and if any attempt be made to seize or obtain possession of said goods under colour of any other authority, the President of the United States may direct the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States to resist and repel it.

Section *second* provides that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the U. States shall extend to all cases in law or equity arising under the laws of the United States; and any person suffering injury in his person or his property for any act done under the laws of the United States, may institute and prosecute a suit in the Circuit Court, and be entitled to damages proportioned to said injury. Property seized by any officer of the Government, under the authroity of the laws of the United States, is to be repleviable only by process of Courts of the United States: and any person who shall dispossess or rescue any property in custody of an officer, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to fine and imprisonment according to the act of 30th April, 1790.

The *third* section provides that in any suit of prosecution in any Court of any State against any officer for any act done under the authority of the laws of the United States, it should be lawful, at any time before the trial thereof, to remove the case, on petition and affadavit, to the Circuit Court of the United States, and any further proceeding thereon in the State Courts shall thereafter be null and void, &c This section further provides for continuation of all process and attachments, &c., as if the suit had been originally commenced in the Circuit Court. This secton also contains other provisions against evasions of its regulations.

The *fourth* section provides that, where any copies of papers or records of any State Court, necessary to be used in any suit in a Court of the United States, are refused, the United States Court may direct and allow the record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may allow, and proceed without it, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings were regularly had before said Court.

The *fifth* section provides that whenever the President of the United States is officially informed that the execution of the laws of the United States, or the decrees of the Courts of the United States will be obstructed by military force, he may proclamate and order the dispersion of such force; and, if it be not thereupon dispersed, he may employ the land and naval forces of the United States to disperse the same, in conformity to the provisions of the acts of the 28th of Feb. 1793, and 3d March, 1807.

The *sixth* section provides, that the Marshal of the United States for any district, in case of the use of the jails of any State being refused for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the laws of the United States, shall, under the direction of the District Judge of said district, use such other places, and adopt such other measures, as may be necessary and expedient in such cases.

The *seventh* and last section provides that any Judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States may issue a writ of habeas corpus, to bring before him any indi- any state confined in prison under any law of the United [illegible] the execution of any law of Court of the [illegible] or of any decree of any [illegible] States, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LYNN.

Yesterday morning at [illegible] broke out in the leather and [illegible] a factory belonging to Mr. David S. [illegible] Lynn, south east of the Hotel. It is [illegible] posed to have been communicated from the stove pipe, while the occupants were absent at breakfast. The building together with a large and valuable stock was consumed. Loss estimated at 15 or $20,000, and no insurance on the stock. The building was partly insured. *Boston Adv.*

NORFOLK, Va. Jan. 19, 1833.

Naval.—The U. S. steamer Franklin, Lt. Comdt. J. T. Boyle, Midshipmen Bannister and Taliaferro, with a draught of 23 men for the U. S. ship Natchez, bound to Charleston, (S. C.) sailed yesterday afternoon—all well.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
January 22d, 1833.

ON application by petition of Sarah H. Williamson and Isaac Mayo, Executors of James Williamson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Williamson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 22d day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 22d day of January 1833.

SARAH H. WILLIAMSON, } Ex'rs.
ISAAC MAYO,
Jan. 24, 1833. R 6w.

Sold a prize of $100---*Combination Numbers* 14, 39, 45, *in the Maryland State Lottery, Class No.* 1, *was presented as cash paid—Sold at Dubois' Lucky Office.*

MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS NO 2, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On SATURDAY 2d of Feb. 1833,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,500
1	prize of	1,300
5	prizes of	1,000
10	prizes of	500
10	prizes of	400
10	prizes of	300
40	prizes of	150
40	prizes of	100
56	prizes of	50
56	prizes of	40
56	prizes of	30
112	prizes of	20
2,240	prizes of	8
15,400	prizes of	4
18,040	*prizes.*	

Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarter $1

SPLENDID.
100 Capitals of $1,000 each.
Besides $20,000, 10,000, &c.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
To be drawn in Philadelphia on Saturday next.
CLASS NO. 2.
66 NO. LOTTERY—10 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SCHEME:

1	prize of	$20,000
1	prize of	10,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	3,000
100	prizes of	1,000
16	prizes of	500
56	prizes of	100
56	prizes of	80
112	prizes of	50
112	prizes of	40
224	prizes of	30
1960	prizes of	20
15400	prizes of	10

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.
Tickets to be had at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
Jan. 24, 1833. R.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell, and will offer at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock, M. if not previously disposed of at private sale, all that

TRACT OF LAND which is at present occupied by the subscriber, and was the late James M'Culloch and SIXTY A containing FOUR HUNDRED the South river CRES. This land has improvements consist Ferry, and DWELLING HOUSES, of which have been lately repaired.

Terms of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, or to Somerville Pinkney, Esquire, Annapolis. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit and examine the property.

DAVID M. BROGDEN.

January 10 tc

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Ann Penrice, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 21st day of June next, otherwise they may be excluded all benefit from said Estate.

ANN LAMDEN, Adm'x.

Dec. 20. 6w.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANNE HOLLAND takes this opportunity of notifying her friends, and particularly the Members of the Legislature, that the Boarding House formerly carried on by her deceased Husband, will be continued by her in the manner it was formerly conducted. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Dec. 13.

Prince-George's County Court.

October Term, 1832.

ORDERED, by the Court, That the Creditors of William T. S Compton, a petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, be and appear before the Court, to be held at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, if any they have, against said petitioner.

Test—AQUILA BEALL, Clk.
of Prince George's County Court.

Dec. 27. 3m.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from Gunners, and other persons trespassing on his Farm (Horn Point) near Annapolis, is constrained to forwarn all persons from hunting, gunning, or in any other way trespassing thereon. Offenders will be rigidly dealt with, and the law enforced against all who may violate this notice.

GEORGE BARBER.

Dec. 13.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,

January 8 h, 1833.

ON application by petition of William Pumphrey, (of Wm.) administrator of Gassaway Stewart, late of Anne Arundel county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAMUEL BROWN, Jun.
Reg. Wills, A A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gassaway Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of January, 1833.

WM. PUMPHREY (of Wm) Adm'r.

January 10. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Thomas Tongue, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified that a final dividend of the Personal Estate has been struck under the direction of the Orphan's Court, which will be paid to them, or their attorneys, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at the office of Somerville Pinkney, Esq. in the City of Annapolis. The subscriber will pay such dividends, as may be called for, at his residence, before the above time.

THOMAS J. HALL,
Ad'r. T. Tongue.

Dec. 27. R.—1aw.

Prince-George's County Court,

October Term, 1832.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Edmund Key and William N. Dorsett, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before the court at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, (if any they have) and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

Test, AQUILA BEALL Clk,
Of Prince-George's county court.

Dec 27—1aw3m

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this
OFFICE.

METROPOLIS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

MESSRS LAKE PROFESSOR:
CUTS HAIR Philognomically, and SHAVES Delectably!!!

His Dressing Room adjoining the bar of Messrs. Williamson & Swann.

HE acknowledges with grateful emotions the continued and increasing patronage bestowed upon him by the fashionable and tasteful public of this Metropolis.

M. LAKE begs leave to continue the exercise of the consolatory sweep of his MAGIC RAZOR; and to confine himself more particularly to shaving the heads of this learned and distinguished community. New York may boast of her Saunders, Philadelphia of her Anners, but it was reserved for the Metropolis of this state, to present the unrivalled talents of a LAKE!

M. Lake likewise informs the gentlemen, that he can at all times furnish them with the best (tried) Razors, Combs, Stocks and Collars, Soap, &c. &c. He will be ever ready to attend to all commands in his business.

He superintends a SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, and will cleanse CLOTHES of every description on reasonable terms.

Dec. 27.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the expenses of the county, and laying the levy. By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Jan. 17 3awtu

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Adm'x of Jas. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard C Hardesty her Agent, requests those indebted to the estate of her late Husband to make payment to him, who is authorised to settle the estate

ANNE HOLLAND.

Dec. 20

MAIL STAGE
VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad creek in a stage, leaving Easton at 5 o'clock P M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P M. same evening.

Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M same day, leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon, (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail,) arrive at Cambridge by five o'clock P M.

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.

Jan. 5

THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR the improvement and encouragement of Gardening and the promotion of Horticultural Science in the state of Maryland, with a view to the accomplishment of those important objects, have determined on having an

EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, &c.

after the manner of other Horticultural Societies. They therefore give notice, that they will cause to be held an exhibition of Plants Flowers, Fruits, Culinary, Vegetables, &c. &c. in the city of Baltimore, on the eleventh and twelfth days of the month of June, 1833.—Further, as an encouragement, they have resolved to offer three premiums, to be awarded to the three most deserving objects exhibited

The first premium will be a piece of silver plate, of the value of $12.

The second a piece of silver plate, value $8

The third a silver medal, value $5

The premiums to be handsomely engraved with the arms of the Society, &c. &c.

For further information on the subject, address, (post paid,)

F H. DICKEHUT.

Chairman Committee of Arrangement, Balt.

Editors of papers throughout the state, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Jan. 17.

Anne-Arundel County, Ss.

ON application to me the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court, of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of Insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding this his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the subscriber having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said petitioner, and the said trustee having given bond with security, for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday in April next, to shew cause if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed

GIDEON WHITE.

Jan. 17 3m

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received a large assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & SUITINGS,

Of a variety of colours and very superior in quality. He would inform those who will honour him with their custom, that he will make up at the shortest notice and most fashionable style, or to suit fancy. All who wish to get bargains will call and examine his stock of goods before they purchase elsewhere.

He has also received a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell lower than they have ever been sold here before.

Jan. 3, 1833

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S
SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit, and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Wahlstein, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette; which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number commences the travels of Mr Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publishing trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopædia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,

Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 13

A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN AND EASTON.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore on Friday morning next, at 7 o'clock for the above places, and will leave Baltimore on Monday for Annapolis at 7 o'clock, to return the same day. Also, will leave Baltimore from her usual place, lower end Dugan's wharf, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only.

Passage to Easton or Castle Haven	$3.00
Do. to or from Annapolis	2.00

N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

L. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Jan. 3, 1833.

BANK OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposites payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of	5 per cent.
For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of	4 per cent.
On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of	3 per cent.

By order R. WILSON, Cashier.

May 17 6m.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

WHEREAS Abner Linthicum, Jr. late Collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following list of lands on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Names of Persons.	Names of Lands.	Amount of tax due.
William Cook,	Swamp,	$1 76
Richard Smith,	Name unknown,	1 80
Joseph Hood,	Part of Finland,	0 45
Jane Sproston,	Mores Newmarket,	6 75
Rebecca Delany's heirs,	2 Lots in Annapolis,	0 57
Thomas Morgan,	House and Lot in Annapolis,	6 75
William Childs of Wm. heirs,	Name unknown,	1 50
Ann Chew,	Part of Ayres and Chew's Right,	14 16
Mary Lattin,	Name unknown,	0 45
John H. D Lane,	Drummer's Chance,	2 16
Ann Watkins,	Bessington,	1 32

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid on or before the 29th day of January 1833, that the said Land or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and cost thereon, will be sold on that day to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges of the several counties of this state.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
late Collector A. A. county.

January 10.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.

December Term, 1832

ON application by petition of Anne Holland, Administratrix of James Holland, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of December 1832.

ANNE HOLLAND, Adm'x.

Dec. 20.

BASIL SHEPHARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS,

Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olives.—ALSO,

CASSIMERES,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS:

Stripes, Checks and other Fancy Colours.

VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.

Oct. 18 tf

FRESH FALL GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received his supply of FALL GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style, he thinks cannot be surpassed.—He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

Oct. 18 6w

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Joshua Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.

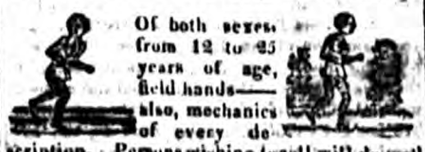
True copy JO. HARRIS, Clerk
Saint Mary's County Court.

Nov. 29 3m

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,



Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

NOTICE.

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED.

WHEREAS Charles Hall, late of Annapolis, has made over to me his property, for the benefit of his creditors, and he has also made over his interest in the Annapolis Hotel, and has authorised me to collect the debts due him, and to sell or dispose of his property to the best advantage, and to do all other acts which I may think necessary to effect the objects indicated in his deed of trust, and I am fully authorised to make payment and give receipts, and his receipt shall be good and as fully legal as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 23d day of November, 1832.

THOS. B. ANDERSON.

Nov. 29

ROOMS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber having ROOMS in his House, not necessary for his own use during the session of the Legislature, offers for rent the whole of the second story, consisting of FIVE ROOMS, with or without Furniture. They can be made separate and distinct from the other part of the house.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Dec. 20.

BY THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

WHEREAS Richard Ridgely Collector of the tax for the City of Annapolis, hath returned to the Corporation of said city, the following List of Real Property in said city, on which there is no Personal Property to pay the same.

Names of persons Assessed	Property	Amount of tax due
Samuel Armiger,	House and Lot,	[illegible]
John H. Brown,	Lot,	[illegible]
Carroll & Dolany,	Lots,	[illegible]
George Dunn,	House and Lot,	[illegible]
John Golder,	Lot,	[illegible]
Eliza Jones,	House and Lot,	[illegible]
John Hancock,	House and Lot,	[illegible]
Th. Morgans heirs,	House and Lot,	[illegible]
Francis Neale,	House and Lot,	[illegible]
Asseneth Rigby's heirs,	House and Lot,	[illegible]
Hallam Theatre,	House and Lot,	[illegible]
Tobacco Warehouse,	House and Lot,	[illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT unless the city charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that the said property, or such parts thereof, as will be sufficient to pay the tax and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly, entitled, an act to amend the charter of the city of Annapolis, &c. passed Jan. 19, 1832, chapter 80.

By order JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Dec. 20. 4tu

THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST,
IN PAMPHLET FORM

A NEW edition of the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List," in pamphlet form, will be issued on the first of January, 1833. It will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, giving the names and place of location, of all the banks in the United States, together with the rates of discount on the notes of each. Prices of Gold and Silver. Also, a correct description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which are now, or have ever been in circulation, on any of the various Banking Institutions. This list will embrace descriptions of more than fifty Counterfeit Notes which have been detected since the first edition of our pamphlet was issued. The subscriber respectfully requests all who may have any information in relation to Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which has not as yet been published in the "Detector," to send the same to his office without delay, as it is his wish to make the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List" as correct as it is possible to have it.

The pamphlet will be published on a royal sheet, and will contain twenty four pages. The price will remain as heretofore, 12½ cents each, one dollar per dozen, or six dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred. All orders must be addressed to

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
No 6, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Dec. 20

Anne-Arundel County, Set.

ON application of John W. Baker of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Baker having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application, within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Baker, and the said trustee having given bond with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said John W. Baker having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of April next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said county court on the third day of April next, for the final hearing of his application, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, "An act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, and the said John W. Baker having before me taken the oath directed to be taken by the said insolvent laws for the delivery up of his property, *these are therefore to certify*, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said John W. Baker. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

GIDEON WHITE.

Nov. 22 3m

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1833. NO. 5.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN.
Church-Street, Annapolis.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Jan. 23d, 1833.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill relating to a certain deed therein mentioned;

Also, the bill to correct an error, and make valid a deed from John Hicks and wife, to Jeremiah Marshall, of Dorchester county;

Also, the bill to repeal an act, for the preservation of fish in Allegany county, passed at December session 1831;

And, the bill, for the relief of Jacob Harris; severally ordered, 'will pass;' ordered to be engrossed;

Also, the bill to divorce George Carey, of Worcester county, from his wife Nancy Carey; endorsed 'will not pass;'

And, delivered a bill originated in and passed by the senate, to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

Mr. Teackle presented a memorial of sundry citizens of different counties praying the establishment of a state bank.

Mr. Harper presented a petition of Charles Nicols, of the city of Baltimore, counter to the petition of James Allcorn, praying for a special act of Insolvency.

Mr. Weist presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying the passage of an act, to authorise the commissioners of said county, to appoint three disinterested persons, to assess the damage sustained by the said petitioners, in opening a road through their land.

And, Mr. Evans presented a petition of Alfred C. Nowland, and others, of Cecil county, praying that the commissioners of said county, may be authorised to levy a further sum of money to pay the expenses of building two fire proof offices for the clerk and register of wills, and also an office for the sheriff.

Mr. Grove obtained leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate the town of Sharpsburg, in Washington county.

Mr. Brewer reported a bill, to incorporate the Annapolis Savings Fund.

Mr. Worthington reported a bill, to lay out and open a new road in Frederick and Baltimore counties.

Mr. Burgess reported a supplement to the act for regulating and inspecting weights and measures, of this state.

Mr. Compton reported a bill, giving compensation to jurors in cases of forcible entry and detainer.

And, Mr. Gantt, chairman of the committee on inspections, reported a further additional supplement to the acts relative to the inspection of lumber in this state.

The bill reported by Mr. Bourke, from the committee on divorces, to divorce Julianna Donaldson, from her husband William B. Donaldson;

And the bill reported by Mr. Compton, to authorise the conveyance of certain real estate therein mentioned; were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message proposing the appointment of a joint committee of your honourable body, and of the senate, to bring in a bill to be entitled 'An act to lay off the state in congressional districts,' and concur therein. We have appointed on the part of the senate, Messrs. Pigman, Wootton, Morris, Dennis and Hughlett.

The unfavourable reports of the committee on divorces, upon the petitions of Alexander Edmonds, of Washington county, and Fanny Easterday, of Frederick county, severally praying to be divorced, were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in.

The report of the committee appointed by the order of the house of delegates, to examine the state tobacco warehouses in the city of Baltimore, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in.

The report of the select committee, to whom was referred so much of the executive message, as relates to the inspection of tobacco, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolutions therein contained, assented to.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying that the said counties may be so divided, that three counties may be made therefrom;

And Mr. Turner presented a remonstrance of the delegates from Baltimore county, of the late convention held in Baltimore, on the subject of reform, against the division of Frederick and Baltimore counties;

The house for taking up the order of the day having arrived;

On motion by Mr. Compton, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished order of yesterday, being the report of the joint committee of the Legislature, on the South Carolina ordinance, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Merrick; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair;

When Mr. Blakistone, the chairman, reported that the said committee had, according to order, had the said report and substitute under consideration, and having made some progress therein, directed him to ask leave to sit again, which leave was granted by the house.

The house then adjourned.

Thursday, January 24th, 1833.

On motion by Mr. Nicols,

The house proceeded to ballot for a speaker, pro tempore; the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, on examination thereof, it appeared that Benjamin L. Gantt, Esq. was elected the speaker pro tempore, of the House of Delegates, and accordingly took the chair.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of Cassandra O'Brien, of the city of Baltimore, praying a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, from her husband Hugh O'Brien.

Also, presented a memorial of Sarah A. Stansbury of Baltimore county, praying for a divorce.

Mr. Powell presented a petition of Selby Marshall, a free man of colour, praying for an act to authorise him to return to this state.

Mr. Grove presented a petition of sundry citizens of Sharpsburg, in Washington county, praying for an act of incorporation for said town.

And Mr. Forwood, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Harford counties, praying for An act to erect a bridge across the little falls, that divide the two counties.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins,

Ordered, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, and instructed to examine the situation of the door of entrance to this house, and have such alterations and improvements made in about the same as they may deem necessary.

In pursuance whereof, the speaker appointed Messrs. Jenkins, Mudd, and Brewer, the committee.

Mr. Pratt presented a petition of Rebecca Smith, of the city of Baltimore, in behalf of herself and her children, proprietors of Patapsco Bridge, praying certain relief therein mentioned.

Mr Weist reported a bill to authorise the commissioners of Washington county, to levy a sum of money for the building a bridge over little Antietam creek in said county.

The bill reported by Mr. Turner, to establish Magistrates district courts in this state, and prescribing their powers and duties; was taken up for consideration; when

On motion by Mr. Turner, said bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, an act to authorise the levy court of Dorchester county, to purchase a piece of land for the repairs of a public causeway in said county.

And the bill reported by Mr. Johns, to change the name of James Michael of Harford county, to James Johnson; were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

The report of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the memorial and petition of James Lawson and others, of Somerset county, relative to licensing grog shops, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in.

The unfavourable report of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, upon the memorial of Henry Hyland, praying an amendment of the testamentary system, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition of John S. Williams, soliciting the patronage of the state in aid of a treatise, which he proposes to publish upon the subject of road making, in its various branches.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the committee on internal improvement be authorised to subscribe for as many copies of a work about to be published by John S. Williams, on road making, &c. as they may think proper.

The hour for taking up the order of the day, having arrived;

On motion by Mr. Jones, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished order of yesterday, being the report of the joint committee of the legislature, on the South Carolina ordinance, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Merrick; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair;

When Mr. Blakistone, the chairman, reported that the said committee had, according to order, had the said report and substitute under consideration, and having made some progress therein, directed him to ask leave to sit again, which leave was granted by the house.

The house then adjourned.

Friday, January 25th, 1833.

Mr. Blakistone submitted the following message:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

We propose, with your concurrence, to proceed this day, at half past 11 o'clock, to the election of a Senator, to represent this state in the congress of the United States, for the term of six years, from and after the fourth day of March next. Joseph Kent of Prince George's county, is put in nomination on the part of this House; and we have appointed Messrs. Blakistone, and Ellicott, to join such gentlemen as shall be named by your honourable body, to count the ballots and report the result.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend said message by striking out the words 'this day at half past 11 o'clock,' and insert in lieu thereof, the words 'Tuesday week next;'

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins, said message was amended by inserting after the words 'Joseph Kent of Prince George's county,' the words 'General Samuel Smith, the present incumbent.'

On motion by Mr. Ely, the house was called, and the door-keeper sent for the absent members.

On motion by Mr. Nicols, the house resolved to proceed with the ordinary business of the session, during the absence of the door-keeper.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of Frederick A Stuart, of the city of Baltimore, praying a special act of insolvency.

Mr. Harper presented a memorial of Patrick O'Bryne, setting forth that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company have obstructed a part of the Potomac river, called the Bull Ring; and that their tolls are exorbitant and unjust, and praying for relief.

Mr. Ely presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties, praying an act to incorporate the Patapsco Savings Institution, at Ellicotts mills.

Mr. Lewis Thomas presented a petition of Thomas L. Savin, and others, of Cecil county, praying that an act may pass, authorising commissioners to be appointed to lay out a certain road therein mentioned.

And Mr. Somerville presented a petition of Walter Wells, praying to be authorised to complete the collection of Thomas Wells, late collector for Calvert county.

On motion by Mr. Roberts,

Ordered, That the standing committee on the militia, inquire into the practicability and expediency of a more perfect organization of the militia of this state, and of arming and equipping the same, or such portion thereof, as may be deemed necessary in case of emergency, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr. Wright of Dorchester,

Ordered, That the standing committee on the militia, be instructed to inquire into, and examine the state of the public arms now in the Armory at Annapolis, and also to enquire into the propriety and expediency of distributing the arms among the militia throughout the state, upon such terms or conditions as they may deem proper, and to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of the several armorers in this state, and that they report to this house by bill or otherwise.

Mr Grove obtained leave to bring in a bill, to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relates to the division of Washington county, into election districts, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

Mr. Ellicott obtained leave to bring in a bill, to alter and amend the charter of the Columbia Turnpike Road company in Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties.

Mr. Hayne obtained leave to bring in a bill, to extend the provisions of the act of assembly, passed at December session 1829, chapter 147, entitled An act for the relief of Duncan Stone, of Kent county, an alien.

Mr. Heard submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the adoption of these resolutions, it shall be the duty of the states wharfinger in the city of Baltimore, to lay off, designate, and set apart, so much of the states wharves on Dugan's and O'Donnell's docks, as the Inspectors of Tobacco at Warehouses, Nos. 1, and 2, may deem necessary to facilitate the receiving and delivering of tobacco, and when a portion thereof shall be so designated, the wharfinger aforesaid, is hereby required to keep the same free from intrusions by other vessels than those engaged in the tobacco trade.

Resolved, That nothing contained in the foregoing resolution, shall be so construed as to interfere with the steam boats Maryland and Patuxent, nor any other vessels that may resort to those wharves, except so far as to keep those portions designated for the use and accommodation of each, from being molested or interfered with by others.

The door-keeper having returned, reported, that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The house then resumed the consideration of the message.

Mr. Ely submitted the following preamble and order,

Whereas, it is important that the legislature, before they proceed to the election of Senator to represent this state in the Senate of the United States, should first be possessed of the opinion of the persons nominated on the important topics now engrossing the public mind of the nation; and, particularly with regard to the constitutionality of the tariff, its reduction, and the other important subjects, incidental thereto.

Therefore ordered, That the said election be postponed till Wednesday the 6th day of February next.

Which was read.

Mr. Johnson moved to lay the preamble and order on the table.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to incorporate the Commercial Savings Institution of Baltimore, endorsed 'will pass with the proposed amendments;' which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, assented to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed;

Also, the bill to authorise the levy court of Dorchester county, to appoint an additional constable in the town of Cambridge in said county;

Also, the bill to amend the act, entitled, an act to make valid the instrument of writing therein mentioned;

And the bill to authorise the mayor and city council of Baltimore, to alter the width of a part of Canal, formerly Harford street, of a part of Spring street, of a part of Strawberry Alley, and to close Russel Lane; severally endorsed, 'will pass,' ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Cottman, chairman of the committee on elections and privileges, delivered the following report:

The committee on elections and privileges, to whom was referred the leave to bring in a bill, to alter the time of closing the polls at the several elections in this state; and the bill from the senate, entitled, 'An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes'—have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that no legislation is necessary on either subject, and respectfully beg to be discharged from any further consideration of the same.

Which was read.

Mr. Bourke, offered as a substitute for said report, a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of the state, and for other purposes; which was read, and,

On motion by Mr. Bourke, said report and substitute were laid on the table.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the bill reported by Mr. Brewer, for the extension and renewal of the charter of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and its branches, and for other purposes, was referred to the committee on ways and means.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We have received your message proposing to go into the election of United States Senator this day at half past one o'clock P. M., and concur therein. No person has been put in nomination by the senate in addition to the gentlemen named in your message; we have appointed Messrs. Claude and Hughlett, to join the gentlemen named by you, to count the ballots and report the result.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Pratt, the house proceeded to ballot for a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States;

The ballot box being prepared, the ballots were deposited therein, sealed up, and delivered to the committee of the house of delegates, appointed to meet the committee of the senate, to count the ballots, who retired to the conference room, and after some time, returned and reported that there were eighty-six votes taken, of which number Joseph Kent, esq. received sixty-one votes, and Samuel Smith, esq. received twenty-five votes; whereupon,

Resolved, That Joseph Kent, esq. be, and he is hereby declared to be, a Senator, to represent this state, in the Senate of the U. States.

Mr. Evans reported a further supplement to an act, empowering and directing the commissioners of Cecil county, to build two fire proof offices for the use of the clerk and register of wills, for the safe keeping of the records, appertaining to their respective offices in the town of Elkton;

And Mr. Ely reported an act to incorporate the Patapsco Savings Institution at Ellicotts mills.

The bill reported by Mr. Hollman, to incorporate the Hagerstown Savings Institution, in Washington county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, amended, and passed.

The house then adjourned.

Saturday, January 26th, 1833.

The house met; the same members present as on yesterday, with the addition of Mr. Speaker Thomas, who appeared in the house and resumed the chair. The proceedings of yesterday were read.

Mr. Mann presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, counter to the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, relative to water power.

And, Mr. Weast presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, counter to the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, relative to water power.

Mr. Bruce presented a petition of Harriot Williams, of Georgetown, District of Columbia, (widow of the late Captain Elisha O. Williams, a revolutionary officer, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. Grove presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hagerstown, praying that the commissioners of Washington county may be authorised by law to pay annually to the treasurer of the Female Society for instructing poor children, the sum of one hundred dollars, out of the school fund of the said county, to be applied to the purposes of the association;

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying that commissioners may be appointed to lay off an additional district in said county.

Mr. Gantt presented a petition of John H. Hepburn, administrator de bonis non of John Hepburn deceased, praying a re-reference of his claim on the state, to the Chancellor of Maryland, with the accompanying documents, with the right of appeal, &c.

And Mr. Nicols presented a memorial of Nathaniel Potter and others, of the Medical Faculty of the state of Maryland, praying relief, and that a committee may be appointed to visit the University for the purpose therein prayed.

On motion by Mr. Nicols,

Ordered, That the standing committee on Lotteries be instructed to inquire into the necessity and practicability of dispensing with the services of a part of the Lottery commissioners, with a view to curtail the expenditures of the state, as far as consistent with the public good.

The clerk of the Senate returned the resolution in favour of John McElroy, principal of St. John's Literary Institution in Frederick Town, endorsed 'assented to,' ordered to be engrossed,

And delivered a letter from Robert W. Bowie, esq. accepting of his appointment as a member of the executive council, referred by the Senate to the consideration of this house;

And, also delivered a bill, originating in and passed by the Senate, entitled, an act for the relief of Andrew Hook, late of the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Mann obtained leave to bring in a bill, to authorise the commissioners of Washington county in their corporate capacity, to re value and re-assess the real and personal property in said county, in such manner, and at such times hereafter, as may appear most expedient with the public good.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to prevent partiality in sales by auction of deceased persons estates, within the state.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, for the relief of William C. Weatherby, of Baltimore county.

Mr. Turner reported a bill to prevent partiality in sales by auction of deceased persons estate;

And Mr. Ellicott reported a bill to alter and amend the charter of the Columbia Turnpike Road Company.

The bill reported by Mr. Wright, to cause the owners of mills at or near to the public roads, in Dorchester county, to erect side railings on bridges which they may have placed, or shall hereafter place on said roads, was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Lantz, said bill was amended by inserting after the word 'Dorchester,' in the third line first section, the words, 'and Allegany.'

On motion by Mr. Wright, said section was further amended, by inserting after the word 'railings,' in the eighth line, the words, 'and the same from time to time to keep in order and repair.

On motion by Mr. Lantz, the title of said bill was amended, by inserting after the word 'Dorchester,' the words, 'and Allegany;'

The said bill was then read the second time as amended and passed.

The favourable report of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, upon the petition of Bernard Thompson, a soldier of the revolutionary war, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, the report concurred in, and the resolution therein contained, assented to.

The unfavourable report of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, upon the order of the house, to enquire into the expediency of allowing a pension to Levin Willin, of Somerset county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in.

Mr. Bruce submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the committee on internal improvements be empowered to take with them as their secretary, to the Point of Rocks, Thomas Karney, jr. clerk of that committee.

Mr. Nicols, from the select committee, appointed on the memorial of Nathaniel Potter and others, of the Medical Faculty, of the state of Maryland, delivered the following report:

The committee respectfully report, that they have examined the memorial of the petitioners, and are of opinion that a committee of five, should be appointed to examine into the situation of the Medical University at Baltimore, and do therefore submit the following order:

Ordered, That Messrs. Nicols, Pratt, Willson, Harris and Unkefer, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to proceed to Baltimore and examine into the situation of the Medical University at that place, and report to this house.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and rejected.

On motion by Mr. Harper, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, and resumed the consideration of the unfinished order of Thursday, being the report of the joint committee of the Legislature, on the South Carolina Ordinance, and the substitute proposed by Mr. Merrick; and, after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair; when Mr. Blake, chairman of the committee, reported, that the committee had, according to order, had under consideration, said report and substitute, again progress therein, and having made some progress therein, ask leave to sit again on Monday next; which leave was granted by the house.

The house then adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 28, 1833.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counties, praying that a law may pass, to authorise the making of a road as therein set forth.

Also, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Fredericktown, in Frederick county, praying a donation to a female free school.

Mr. Grove presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, counter to the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, relative to water power.

And Mr. Powell presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Worcester and Somerset counties, praying that an act may pass, to authorise the appointment of commissioners, and the employment of an Engineer, to survey the route from Salisbury to the waters of the Pocomoke river, in Worcester county, with a view to the construction of a Rail Road thereon.

Mr. Hope presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Harford counties, praying for a law for the erection of a bridge over the Little Falls of Gunpowder, at or near Baldwin's Mill.

Mr. Lantz presented a petition of sundry stockholders of the Cumberland Bank of Allegany, praying that the charter of the Bank may not be revived or extended.

Mr. Weast presented a petition of William D. Bell, of Hagerstown, in Washington county, praying for an act to authorise him to close a certain alley therein mentioned.

Mr. Jenkins presented a petition of Eliza Selby, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband James Selby, a vinculo matrimonii.

Also, presented a memorial of Susan Brice, of the city of Baltimore, praying for a divorce a vincula matrimonii, from her husband John P. Brice.

Also, presented a petition of George Gardner, and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying for the passage of an act, to incorporate the Fells Point Banking Institution, in said city.

And Mr. Charles, presented a petition of sundry citizens of Caroline and Dorchester counties, praying for an act to alter or straighten a road dividing said counties.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill, to confirm an act passed at December session 1831, chapter 332.

Mr. Mann obtained leave to bring in a bill, to repeal an act, passed at December session 1826, chapter 260, so far as it relates to Washington county.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the Trustees of the Union Academy, of Worcester county, relative to the condition of said Academy.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, to authorize the Levy Court of Dorchester county, to purchase a piece of land for the repairs of a public cause-way in said county, endorsed, "will pass;" ordered, to be engrossed.

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled, An act to authorise the closing up of a part of Scott street, and a part of Dawson Alley in the city of Baltimore.

Also, a bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore Eastern Savings Company.

Mr. Turner reported a bill, for the relief of William C. Weatherby, of Baltimore county.

Mr. Forwood reported a bill, for building a bridge across the Little Falls of Gunpowder near Baldwin's mills; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the treasurer of the western shore, in obedience to an order of the house of the 3rd inst. relative to the aggregate amount of revenue paid into the treasury by each county, the city of Baltimore, and the city of Annapolis, as nearly as can be ascertained; and the amount disbursed to each respectively, for the years 1828, '29, '30, '31, and '32, ending 30th November 1832; which was read; and,

On motion by Mr. Johnson, five hundred copies ordered to be printed.

The bill reported by Mr. Heard, to authorise Clement McWilliams, of Saint Mary's county, to bring certain slaves into this state, was taken up for consideration; when,

On motion by Mr. Nicols, said bill was referred to the committee on the coloured population.

On motion by Mr. Harris, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by him, to repeal an act, for the relief of Joseph Stone, and others, securities of William Williams, late sheriff and collector of Saint Mary's county, passed December session 1831, chap. 210, and for other purposes.

The bill reported by Mr. Evans, entitled, a further supplement to an act, empowering and directing the commissioners of Cecil county, to build two fire proof offices for the use of the clerk and register of wills, for the safe keeping of the records appertaining to their respective offices, in the town of Elkton, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The house then adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1833.

Mr. Grason presented the following message; which was read, assented to, and sent to the Gentlemen of the Senate,

This being the day fixed by previous arrangement for the election of Bank Directors on the part of the state, we propose with your concurrence, to proceed at 12 o'clock to-day with said election. The following persons are nominated by this house.

For the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore—Francis Neal, and Ebenezer Finley.

For the Farmers Bank of Maryland—Nicholas Brewer, jr. and George Wells.

For the Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank of Md, at Easton—James Price and Theodore R. Lockerman.

For the Elkton Bank—Adam Whan.

For the Hagerstown Bank—Alexander Neill and John Walgamott.

For the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore—Allen Griffith.

And we have appointed Messrs. Gantt and Johns, to join such gentlemen as may be named by your honourable body to count the ballots and report the result.

Mr. Hope presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Harford counties, praying for an act to erect a bridge across the Little Gunpowder Falls, that divide the two counties.

Mr. Weast presented a petition from sundry citizens of Hagerstown, in Washington county, praying for an act to authorise the Moderator and Commissioners to levy and assess on the taxable property in said town, a sum of money for the purpose therein mentioned.

Mr. Holmes presented a petition of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington and others, praying for an act to incorporate the South Baltimore Company, for the purpose of laying out a portion of the lands binding on the middle branch of the Patapsco River, into streets, lanes and alleys, with a view to encourage the building of a town thereon.

Mr. Hammond presented a petition of sundry citizens of Frederick county, praying for the passage of an act, authorizing the sale of a certain lot of ground in the town of Westminster.

Mr. Jones presented a petition of William Moore, of Somerset county, a soldier of the revolution, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

And Mr. Unkefer presented a petition of William Orpat, a revolutionary soldier, praying to be placed on the pension roll.

Mr. Ely presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, praying an act to regulate the inspection and measurement of lime in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Hammond presented a petition of John Mackey and others, of Frederick county, praying that said Mackey, may be placed on the pension list of said county; and

Mr. Duvall, of Prince Georges, presented a petition of Elizabeth Dixon, of Prince Georges county, praying pecuniary relief.

Mr. Garrettson presented a petition of Joshua Johnson, of Kent county, praying that he may be permitted to remove certain negroes from the State of Delaware to this State.

Mr. Multikin presented a petition of Doct. James P. Dickson, of Talbot county, guardian of Sarah Reyner, a minor, praying for an act authorizing the recording of a deed.

And Mr. Holmes presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore county, praying that no division of said county may be made in relation to the proposed new county, to be styled Westminster county.

The Speaker laid before the house a report of the Trustees of the Manchester United Academy or school in Baltimore county.

Mr. Grove obtained leave to bring in a supplement to an act, passed at December session 1802, chapter 81, so far as relates to Washington county.

Mr. Powell obtained leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate the Somerset and Worcester Rail Road Company.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Ordered, That John Buchanan and Reverdy Johnson, Esqs. report to this General Assembly, and at as early a day as practicable, the Constitution of this State, as prepared by them, by virtue of the ninety-fifth resolution of December session 1825; and further ordered; that the Speaker of this house forthwith communicate this order by mail to each of those gentlemen.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee on the militia, reported a bill, to enroll, organize, equip, and regulate the militia; by amending and reducing into one the several acts of the General Assembly in relation thereto.

Mr. Jenkins from the committee, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore Eastern Savings Company, reported the same with an amendment.

The said bill was then read the second time, amended, and passed.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the following message.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

We have received your message of this day proposing to proceed to the election of Directors on the part of the state, in the several Banks of this state, in which the state are entitled to Directors, at 12 o'clock this day, and assent thereto. The senate make no further nomination to those made by you, and have appointed Messrs. Hughlett and Sappington, to join the gentlemen nominated by you.

The bill reported by Mr. Weist, to authorise the commissioners of Washington county, to levy a sum of money for building a bridge over Little Antietam creek, in said county;

And, the bill reported by Mr. Worthington, to lay out and open a new road, in Frederick and Baltimore counties.

Were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Merrick, for the relief of John D. Freeman of Charles county, was taken up for consideration, when,

On motion by Mr. Heard, said bill was referred to the committee on the coloured population.

On motion by Mr. Compton, the bill reported by him giving compensation to jurors, in cases of forcible entry and detainer, was made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the 7th inst.

The unfavourable report of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, upon the petition of Samuel Baldwin, of Prince George's county, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and concurred in.

The house proceeded by ballot to the election of Directors on the part of the state, in the several Banks wherein the state as a Stockholder, is entitled to Directors, in conformity with arrangement made with the senate for that purpose, and the ballots of the members being collected in the ballot box, it was sealed up and delivered to the committee appointed on the part of this house to meet the committee named on the part of the senate, to count the joint ballot of both houses, and report the result, who retired to the conference room; before the committee returned,

The house adjourned.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, January 31, 1833.

A CARD.

Lectures on Natural Philosophy, are in a course of delivery, at St. John's College. Some misapprehension having been entertained as to the terms of admission, the President respectfully invites Graduates of the Institution, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, Members of the Executive and Legislature, and Ladies, to attend the Lectures free of expense. Other persons who may wish to attend the course, can procure tickets of admission from the President. A Lecture may be expected on Wednesday of every week, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Philosophical Chamber of the College.

For the Maryland Gazette.

To Miss S——.

I sought the place, the gladsome place,
Where beauty reigned the queen,
Where pleasure beam'd in every face,
Enchantment's sacred sheen.

Fair bloom'd the angels of the scene,
But fairer than the fair
Was the cause why they were seen,
The cause that brought them there.

Humanity her order gave,
The fair respondent came,
To save the Orphan from the grave,
The grave of vice and shame.

Then who shall sneer at virtue's laws,
And say her empire's gone?
When beauty smiles upon her cause,
And claims it as her own?

Charity her unction threw
Upon a feeling heart,
I from my purse my pittance drew,
And freely did impart.

Yet charity begins at home,
And this I will explain,
That thither would I oft'ner roam
Out fair one's love to gain.

VIATOR.

Williamson's Hotel, January 30th, 1833.

For the Maryland Gazette.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

There was a time, and the inattention of a legislature to the education of the people would have been pardoned, perhaps applauded—when the ignorance of the multitude was deemed necessary for the security of society, the neglect of popular education was excusable. But what excuse can be found for the apparent opposition manifested by the enlighted Legislature of Maryland to the dissemination of knowledge? It cannot be, that the people of Maryland are unconscious of the advantages they might enjoy, or of the additional strength and honour they might obtain, by a greater encouragement of education? How is it that Maryland is so far behind the other members of the confederacy in literary dignity? The Genius of Maryland has been neglected! Her voice is heard no longer! Where is the animating, all convincing eloquence once heard in the legislative chambers, which still haunts our memory

"I, like the remembrance of a pleasing strain
Heard in our happier days!"—

The Primary Schools will, I have no doubt, ameliorate the wretched intellectual condition of a great portion of our population. Experience has tested their utility. No one can be more willing than myself to award the due tribute of praise to the patriotic founder of these humble, yet useful institutions. They will be remembered when their opponents are forgotten. But they need no eulogium:

"si monumentum requiris circumspice."

The laws relating to these schools are, however, so complicated and indefinite, that a total revision is absolutely necessary. A periodical inspection is very much needed. For the want of a proper inspection many of the schools are in a very unpromising condition. In several instances, persons absolutely unacquainted with the common rudiments of education, and in others, men addicted to vices of the worst description, are employed as teachers. In some districts where teachers of ability and good character may be found, the ignorance and illiberality of the trustees prevent a proper supply of books and necessary articles.

These evils might be remedied by a judicious and regular inspection. In the majority of the schools, I am happy to say, the liberality of the trustees, and the good sense of the people, leave nothing to desire. An additional county tax, and the abolition of district taxation, would add much to the stability and utility of the system.

It is to be hoped that the liberal policy that led to the establishment of the primary schools is not extinct, for much remains to be done. The patronage of the legislature must be extended to schools of a different description: primary schools will never supply the want of colleges. The colleges already existing should be liberally assisted, and every encouragement should be given to all who may attempt to establish similar institutions.

In every county a central school should be established for the reception of advanced scholars from the primary schools who might display extraordinary abilities, in which they might complete their studies, and prepare their talents for the service of the state.—Were there not sufficient funds for the maintenance of such schools, they might be supported in a great measure, if not altogether, by the Manual Labour System.

It has been said by some, that genius will always force its way to honourable distinction; and the examples of many eminent characters are cited, with whom poverty and contempt were but the stimulants to glorious exertion. But they tell us not of the many, of the very many, who were not able to resist the force of adverse circumstances: They tell us not of many a highly-gifted but poor and solitary student, whose genius was suffered, like the flower of the wilderness,

"To waste its sweetness on the desert air."

It is not for Maryland to be the last in the race of intellectual glory. An absurd, I may say, sinful policy, may retard the intellectual, and consequently moral advancement of the people for a time; but it is a proud consolation to reflect, that nothing can eventually arrest the progress of knowledge. It is gone forth conquering and to conquer. The very earth trembles at the murmurings of the vast army arrayed under its banners.

"The heart and the mind
"And the voice of mankind
"Shall arise in communion,
"And who shall resist that proud union?"

J. M. J.

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE STATE BANK.

The extension of loans upon real estate, so that every proprietor may become a banker to a limited amount, is one of the provisions of the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland.

This principal, and the benefits to result from it, and the general operation of the proposed institutions are set forth in a report to the Legislature at December session 1830 to the following effect—

"And the committee might adduce the evidence of innumerable authors to demonstrate the truth; and to justify the expediency of this proposition. On perusing the early history of our country, it will be found, in every instance without exception, that wherever the cultivation was aided by the faculties of loan offices, the progress of improvement was astonishingly rapid, 'not only in agriculture, but in commerce,' whilst, on the contrary, wherever those institutions were not established, the land lay mostly uncultivated—agriculture and commerce made slow advances, and the needy inhabitants were kept in wretched indolence." The celebrated work of Sir James Steuart, on political economy, is strong in support of this position. In countries where a scarcity of the circulating medium prevails, credit, he says, must be little known; and those who have solid property find it difficult to turn their commodities into money, without which industry cannot be carried on, and every improvement is disappointed. Under such circumstance it is proper to establish a bank which must issue upon land, and other securities. Of this nature are the banks of Scotland, and to them the improvement of that country is entirely owing.

Referring to a report in the Legislature of an eastern state, to demonstrate the advantages of such institutions to industry and trade, and the whole economy of national welfare, the committee might truly aver, that the currency which is proposed as a medium of circulation, can only act as the representatives of coin and public credit. This system of credit has now become indispensable in all commercial countries, it is the most powerful agent in generating and accelerating the prosperity of a nation; it essentially increases the active capital, which, in turn, extends the productive labour, and in producing commodities for exportation tends to a favourable commercial balance.

Together with the influence of our free institutions, an adequate supply of the circulating medium is all essential to develope the resources, and call into action the effective energies of the body politic. A free government is peculiarly adapted to the prosperous existence of such institutions; and to make them productive of the greatest advantages, they must be established upon liberal principles for the good of all, and not for the benefit of a privileged order or the favoured few."

Reverting to the beneficial influence of extending loans upon real estate the more flourishing condition of the counties in which the accommodations of banks have been longest and most extensively employed, over those in which they have either entirely withheld or but inadequately extended, might also be adduced in its support—and the failures of some of the minor institutions might be justly charged to peculiar and untoward circumstances, or to positive fraud or mal-administration.

STATISTICUS.

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND DUTCH—CANNONADE OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

The packet ship John Jay, Capt. Holdredge, arrived at New York on Thursday morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of December. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers of the 7th Dec. and Liverpool of the 8th, both inclusive, with commercial intelligence of the latest dates.

THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

Our former advices from the Citadel of Antwerp were to the evening of December 1st. They are now to the afternoon of the 5th. From the tenor of those former accounts, we were led to expect that the French batteries would have opened their fire upon the citadel on the 2d. Such, however, was not the fact. The besiegers continued their preparations with the utmost activity until the 4th, when an officer was despatched with a flag of truce to the citadel. He was the bearer of another summons to Chasse to surrender, informing him at the same time that all was prepared on the side of the French, and that at 11 o'clock precisely their fire would commence in case of refusal.

The French had 108 guns placed and ready. The moment was one of intense interest. But the suspense was not of long duration. At 11 o'clock, a cannon shot from Fort Montebello, followed by a tremendous fire of artillery, announced that the bearer of the flag had brought back a negative from the Dutch commander. During the remainder of the day, the discharge of cannon was kept up in regular succession, with great exactness. The Dutch answered with vigor, and the spectacle is described by the correspondents of the London press, as 'horrible, but nevertheless grand.'

Brussels, Wednesday, Noon, Dec. 5.

The following particulars I have taken from the best informed of the morning papers here—

SIEGE OF THE CITADEL.—1st Bulletin.

Dec. 4, 3 o'clock.—During last night and in the early part of this morning several batteries, which had not been finished, received their cannon.

At twenty minutes past 11 the signal was given, and the firing commenced from the centre of the works, and immediately the whole of the batteries were unmasked. The cannon of the Fort Montebello also fired upon the citadel. Its cannon are served by French artillerymen. The citadel returned the fire, though rather slowly. At 3 o'clock neither shot nor shell had fallen on the city. However, every precaution was taken and every preparation made in case of the worst. The Belgian artillerymen are at their cannon, ready to reply in an instant to any attack made on the city from the citadel.

The Dutch shipping have made no movement.

CHAPPELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staff.

The signal-office stationed on the tower of the cathedral reported, at 2 o'clock, that disorder appeared to prevail in the citadel.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Berchem, Dec. 4.

The night passed off quietly, the citadel continuing to send occasionally some shot and shells, which generally have done but little mischief. The roads being torn up, have become altogether impassable, notwithstanding the fascines that were laid upon them, and it was impossible to bring the cannon by that way. In an instant the resolution was taken to cut the trench and to carry the 16 pieces which remained to be placed by a road which bordered on the glacis of the citadel. It was hoped that the Dutch, not expecting such a daring attempt, might not perceive them, and in the worst if they were seen it was only some men lost. This bold plan was executed with equal courage and success. The sentinels on the citadel perceived it, and in an instant a number of bullets and balls were let fly. Some men and horses were killed and wounded, but nevertheless the guns were carried forward, and in less than three hours the batteries No. 7 and 8, being the last, were fully armed. The most experienced officers of the artillery said too much praise could not be given to their comrades by whom this bold measure was achieved. It may also be observed, that the incredible difficulties which the weather and the nature of the ground presented to the artillery and engineers will render the siege of the citadel of Antwerp memorable, and will add to the laurels of the two corps engaged in it.

As I told you, 87 pieces of cannon will soon make themselves heard. To-morrow 44 mortars will be placed. Thus the first days of the siege will be terrible. The artillery officers calculate that in ten hours of the day each cannon will have fired 50 times, making in the whole about 4,500 bullets, which will strike the defences of the citadel every day, and this independently of howitzers and bombs. In order that the direction may be exact, each mortar will only fire one shell every ten or 15 minutes; this, however, will make upwards of 2000 bombs, which must when the distance is exactly calculated, fall every day within the citadel.

At 10 o'clock the Marshal mounted his horse and rode to the lines. At 11, a signal was given to fire.

11 o'clock.—At this moment the Marshal standing in the Battery of the centre No. 5, having beside him the Commandant of Artillery and engineers, his aids-de-camp, and a great number of officers, who were unwilling to be present, gave the signal.

The battery No. 5 fired the first shot, which was received with a thousand cries, repeated through the whole line, of 'Vive le Roi.' At

the same moment, as if in echo, the fire of the other batteries answered to that of No. 5. The spectacle was grand. The Marshal and his staff proceeded from battery to battery, encouraging the troops with his presence.

Each captain of artillery, fearlessly seated on the parapet of his battery, gave orders for the successive discharges of each gun, and coolly watched the effect of the bullets, stating to his men, a 'little higher,' or a 'little lower,' in order to make the fire more effective.

In the twinkling of an eye the parapets of the citadel which had been crowded with Dutch officers, were deserted, and not one of them to be seen. One could so well follow the course of the balls from Fort Montebello that the earth of the parapets might have been seen flying about every time they were struck. The citadel returned the fire but slowly. The discharges had not been much more frequent than they were for the last few days.

We remarked with pleasure in the trenches the young pupils of the Belgian Military School to familiarize their ears to the terrific sound of cannon.

At noon the battery No. 1, erected in Fort Montebello, had dismounted two pieces in the citadel. Loud vivas followed these hits, each of which was acknowledged by a Belgian band of music, who struck up a lively air at every shot. We did not know what to make of the presence of this band, but the idea was a happy one. We observed some officers walking before the parrallel, as if to serve as marks for the cannon of the besieged. The Marshal, with a group of officers, was constantly moving coolly and slowly from battery to battery. Several bullets came into the embrasures of our batteries and wounded some men, but, generally speaking the Dutch point less accurately than on the preceding days. Most of their bullets pass over our heads.

One o'clock.—Three pieces in the citadel have been dismounted, not a person is seen on the parapets. Several of our shot have struck a large barrack in the citadel; we do not perceive that it is yet on fire. In our batteries the soldiers rival the sang froid of their officers. The order is to fire slowly and take good aim. This is most strictly obeyed. Every one is astonished at the slight resistance made by Chasse. There are few persons in the trenches, but a great number in the openings from them, directed in a straight line towards the citadel.

It is said that the order will be given tonight to make the second parallel, which will be about 60 yards from the glacis of the citadel. I am not able to give you any news of what is passing on the left bank of the Scheldt, but there also must be some fighting, because we see smoke. In the midst of this dreadful conflict Marshal Gerrard preserves wonderful sang froid. He has expressed his satisfaction in thinking that Antwerp is now free from danger. General Chasse attacked by the battery No. 1 of Fort Montebello, and not having fired on the city, 'tis to be hoped there is nothing to fear for the people of Antwerp.

2 o'clock.—The fire continues on both sides, but so great is the smoke that it is impossible to see its effects. It will be continued during the night, but less briskly than during the day.

An order has been given to bring from Berchem the fascines and gabions.

4 o'clock.—The Marshal is still in the trenches.

An officer resident at Antwerp who has the rare advantage at this moment of access to the citadel, has furnished the following account of the military observations on the part of the Dutch garrison:—

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.

During Friday night, Saturday and Saturday night, the Dutch continued firing about 50 shells an hour. On Sunday at 10 o'clock, they made a sortie with from 80 to 100 men, in order to make a reconnoisance, but they were driven back at the point of the bayonet, the morning being so wet the muskets of the French would not go off. The French did not perceive the Dutch, who came from the lunette de Kiel, till they were attacked, when the captain of artillery who commanded the battery No. 5, against which the attack was directed, ordered the charge, and he himself brought back one of the Dutch sergeants.

The loss of the Dutch on this occasion was 2 killed, several wounded who escaped, and 20 prisoners, most of whom were wounded; that of the French was but 3 killed, 3 wounded, and 2 sappers made prisoners. It is imagined that these men were indeed to tell where the principal part of the staff of Marshal Gerard were established, almost immediately after the Dutch opened a heavy fire in the direction of the Church of St. Laurent, through which more than twenty cannon balls passed.

The Dutch kept up a brisk fire of grape and canister shot, as well as 4 mortars from the Lunette de Kiel, and 4 from the Lunette St. Laurent, the effect of which was but of trifling importance till half past one in the morning of Monday. The Dutch made a second sortie at half past 10 on Sunday night, in order to draw the mass of the French towards the point attacked, and as soon as the sortie retired, a heavy firing commenced on that point, the road leading to Boom. The Dutch fire during Monday and Monday night was very slack, and this morning at half past 5 o'clock, the French opened 18 batteries, 12 of which are mounted with 48 pounders, the other 4 with mortars of 18-inch diameter, all new, so that the firing is really terrific. I much fear that the town will suffer considerably, as all the shot and shells from the French batteries which are not well directed, will fall into it. The French cannot erect their batteries for effecting a breach in the citadel before they get possession of the two lunettes, which they expect soon to accomplish, though it will be very hot work. They have already succeeded in dismounting four pieces in the bastion of the citadel nearest the town, the walls of which bastion seem to be materially injured.

The French have possession of the posts surrounding the citadel in the town, to prevent the Belgians from acting hostilely, yet there are great apprehensions for the safety of it.

The third edition of the London Standard of the evening of the 6th, gives advices of the same dates as the above. A courier arrived at Brussels from Antwerp, on the evening of Wednesday the 5th, stating that the French had already lost 10,000 men!

The latest news was brought to London by the steamboat Sir Edward Banks, the passengers of which brought a report that a party of the French having made an attack on the Tete de Flandres, the Dutch having opened the sluices, and the French party being exposed to the fire from the battery and the gun-boats, had been obliged to surrender.

The Dutch at Helvoetsluys are so much enraged against the English that the passengers who went out in the Sir Edward Banks, were pelted with brickbats on going ashore, and were compelled to return on board.

The reason why the French batteries did not sooner open upon the citadel, was that Marshal Gerard had been negotiating for the neutrality of the town.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English papers give note of active preparation for the elections. The tory candidates avail themselves freely of the Dutch question; and it is intimated, in some quarters, that the Dutch King is only holding out to await the issue of their elections. The Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th, speaking of the course of Sir Howard Douglas, now a candidate for that city, says, upon this subject:—'Such speeches as those of Sir Howard Douglas and other conservatives may delude the King of Holland for a few weeks, lull him into a fallacious hope, or incite him to irremediable transgressions, but the hour of decisive retribution is at hand; and they who have thriven so much by war, and who still seek to promote it under the semblance of peaceful councils, will soon find their own discomfiture in a nation's voice.'

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

A violent eruption of Mount Ætna took place on the 17th and 18th of Nov., which destroyed Bronte, a town situated nine leagues from Catania, and which contained a population of *Ten thousand persons.*

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ANTWERP—CONTINUATION OF HOSTILITIES, AND REPORTED FALL OF THE CITADEL OF ANTWERP.

A second edition of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, dated at half past three P. M. announces the arrival of the ship Havre, from Havre, with Paris Journals to the 10th and Havre to the 12th inclusive.

It is reported that the citadel had surrendered—but there is no mention of the circumstance in the Paris papers of the 10th, or in the Havre of the 11th. This report is brought by the Capt. of the Havre.

Intelligence from the seat of war in Belgium is to the 8th of Dec. inclusive.

The journals of observers at the scene of action give hourly notice of every occurrence. Throughout the whole of the 8th of Dec the attack was vigorously plied by the assailants. They were encouraged by the presence of King Leopold, who was in the city, and watched the movements of both sides. Muskets, as well as bombs, were discharged by the besieged without interruption.

All approach to the town, by water, was cut off, and Gen. Chasse was deprived of all intercourse with his friends without the citadel.

The works of the besiegers are hourly advancing towards the citadel, and Marshal Gerard in his general orders speaks with confidence of the approaching capture of the place.

There was a report of the death of Gen. Chasse, but it was not believed in Paris on the 10th Dec.

King Otho left Munich for his Kingdom of Greece on the 3d Dec.

From the N. Y. Commercial of Friday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The arrival of the Havre with Paris papers to the 10th of December, inclusive, was announced a second Edition of this last evening. We had only time however, to note, very summarily, the substance of the news from Antwerp. We now give the reports of the progress of the siege, from the 5th to the 8th, inclusive; but the first two paragraphs below, from the Head Quarters of the French Commander, although bearing the same date, are nevertheless, new and interesting.

☞It is not true, we are told this morning, that Capt. Depeyster brought any report of the fall of the Citadel. On the contrary, it was agreed on all hands that the defence was carried on with genuine Dutch courage and vigour.

SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

The Citadel still held out; the fighting had become more severe; and the loss greater. Sallies were frequently made by the besieged, with various success.

ANTWERP.

Dec. 7—Nine in the morning—'The last night has produced all the advantages that were expected. In the evening orders were issued for taking the Lunett St. Laurent by storm, as its possession by the French army, or at least its evacuation by the enemy, is indispensable for the success of the siege. Six o'clock in the evening, from another correspondent

'During the last 36 hours the defence of the citadel has assumed a more serious character. The slight resistance offered to our works, the mildness of the early firing from the besieged, and the promptitude with which the guns were dismounted, have rendered the present change more remarkable.

About five o'clock yesterday evening three or four companies came out of the citadel and fired upon our working parties, and early this morning a fusillade was commenced, and has been kept up nearly throughout the day, from Fort St. Laurent, which has much annoyed us.

We can distinctly see the soldiers approach the parapet at regular intervals with great promptitude, discharge their muskets, retire. They also make great use of mortar batteries placed more in the rear, and which we have great difficulty in reaching, whence they discharge upon us a great number of shells, thrown with such precision that they nearly all fall into our batteries.

From time to time they also send us showers of grape which we suppose to be fired from small pieces brought forward for the moment, discharged two or three times and then withdrawn.

The apparent indolence of the besieged during the past days may now be attributed to their hopes that we might have been led by our confidence of success to commit some great error, but they have deceived themselves, for our works have been continued as they were begun with the utmost prudence. During the last two days the engineers and artillery have been exposed to the musketry of the citadel: and six of their officers have been wounded more or less severely.

ANTWERP, Dec. 7.

Eight o'clock in the morning—The Lunett St. Laurent is said to have occasioned great loss to the 52d regiment, which attempted yesterday to carry it at the bayonet's point, but was repulsed.—This fort does not appear to be reduced to such extremities as was said, since last evening it answered the fire of the assailants for an hour and a half.

At 11 o'clock last night a brisk cannonade was seen and heard from the tower of St. Andrew's church at the forts Calloo and St. Marie, in the neighbourhood two farms were set on fire. In the course of the night a powder caisson exploded in the citadel.

Eleven o'clock. The 52d regiment lost yesterday 17 grenadiers and had some wounded. A shell ill aimed by the French army, has just burst in the town, in the quarter of St. Andre, but it is not known whether it has done any mischief. The inhabitants of that part of the town are fleeing with their effects.

Berchem, Dec, 5, 10 o'clock, A. M.—Nothing worth notice passed during the night. The firing continued with unabated vigour till towards its close, when it became somewhat relaxed. The battery of Montebello, which is placed rather more favourably than the rest, has dismounted nearly all the pieces that were opposed in it.—The citadel has taken fire several times, but the flames have been immediately extinguished, except in one instance, when the conflagration lasted several hours, and besides it is possible that this was from General Chasse's having ordered some useless buildings to be destroyed.—Our batteries have suffered, but not considerably. A shell fell into one of them, dismounted two pieces, and wounded several artillerymen. Another battery has also had some of its guns dismounted. Fort Montebello sustained sufficient damage to be obliged to suspend its fire during the night, but it is now completely restored.

Two new mortar-batteries are being established on the right, one of which will be ready to play within an hour, and the other by night. The waters have not permitted the trenches to be carried beyond the capital of the fort de Kiel, and consequently this work must remain almost without being attacked, it not being accessible in the present state of the siege except on its left face. The bastion of Albe, which faces the town, and the Duke's and Ferdinand's bastions, are sheltered from our artillery, the whole of whose efforts are directed against the Lunetta St. Laurent, the capture of which is indispensable for the establishment of the second parallel.

Berchem, Dec. 8, (evening)—The attack and defence go on with energy which will be memorable. Night gives no respite, either to the besiegers or besieged; neither is the firing intermitted. The construction of new batteries on the second parallel has been commenced, and the cannon will soon be put in their places.

Two approaches by sap have been made in the covertway of the Lunetta St. Laurent, with a daring which astonishes the imagination, and of which no idea can be formed without having witnessed it.

A passage has also been commenced which leads from the right of the parallel to the battery of Albe. The progress of this work has been rapid and we are now near the covert-way of the bastion.

This morning several Dutchmen left the Citadel to have a brush with our soldiers: the whole seven were killed.

At 1 o'clock, the fire broke out afresh in the principal barracks of the citadel. A half an hour afterwards thick volumes of black smoke announced that this time the besieged were not able to extinguish it. The fire soon raged with such violence, that notwithstanding the brightness of the day, it could be seen at a great distance.

The whole citadel was enveloped in smoke, which the incessant fire of the small arms and mortars of the besieged, served to increase. On our part, the batteries at all points redoubled their fire, in the hope of augmenting the confusion of the place.

Our whole loss, to the present moment, does not exceed 200 men put *hors de combat.*

ANTWERP, Dec. 8, 2 o'clock, night.

A smart firing is going on between the soldiers posted in the trenches, the counter guard, and the Dutch posted on the curtain of the bastion of Tolede.

3 o'clock.—Bombs are thrown from the Citadel upon Fort Montebello.

Noon.—Montebello throws bombs upon the Citadel.

1 o'clock.—The principal barracks of the Citadel are on fire in two places.

3 o'clock.—The barracks are completely a prey to the flames. It is impossible for the besieged to subdue it.

4 o'clock.—The French redouble their firing of howitzers against the Citadel, in order to prevent the Dutch from trying to extinguish the fire. Some small vessels are also on fire.

News from the squadron.—All the Dutch ships of war have left here this morning to go down the river. There remain in the Lillo Roads only the frigate Eurydice, and a small number of gun-boats. All the others, viz: Zeeuw, Comet, Prosperine, Medusa, and Dolphin, are out of sight.

Abstract of another account, Dec. 8.—Evening.—New batteries erecting on the 2d parallel. Two tets de sapes have been introduced in the covered way of St. Laurent, with astonishing audacity; and the assault may be made to-morrow. Four workmen labour behind each other, so near the enemy that they see them and hear their blows. The first is ptotected by a large gabon stuffed with wool, hay and cotton; beside him is another which he fills with earth. The other three who relieve him, are guarded only by the gabion which he fills. Behind them is a sentinel, who watches for them, with his eye fixed on the parapet, and his musket at his cheek, ready to fire when an enemy appears. In half an hour a relief comes: and each gabion is exposed to a hail storm of shot. When the sentinel cries "a bomb!" the men fall down and wait till the shell explodes, and then rise and pursue their work.

From the right of the 2d parallel also, is commenced a trench towards the Alba bastion, which has almost reached the covered way. A mortar is directed against, but four mortars have just been planted to silence that. Seven men from the garrison, who had come out to fire with muskets, were killed.

The siege of Antwerp will be memorable for the bravery and talents of the assailants, and the perseverance of the defenders. No vessel has been able to go up from the Lower Scheldt since the 5th; and Gen. Chasse can communicate with his government only by signals from the frigates.

The loss of the French does not exceed 300 altogether.

The following letter has been addressed by Marshal Gerard to the Minister of War:

HEAD QUARTERS
At Berchem, Dec. 6.

Sir—Our attacks continue. The works of last night and to-day have enabled us to make fresh progress before the Lunetta St. Laurent. The fire from the citadel has been more brisk this day than on the preceding days. The Dutch availed themselves of the middle of the night to remove some artillery from a part of the front of their works opposite the city, and to place the pieces on the bastion of Toledo and the Lunetta of Trial. Their firing, however, has not been very destructive to us. To-day it has been the turn of the Duke of Orleans to be commandant of the trenches. The Prince has under his command the 30th of the line, a fine and excellent regiment. His Royal Highness still displays the same ardor in the discharge of the duties which has taken upon himself. The King of the Belgians has just arrived from Brussels. His Majesty alighted at my head quarters, bnt has left them again for Antwerp, where he will probably remain a few days. I enclose copies of a letter which I received last night from General Chassee. and of the answer which I sent him. Accept, etc.

COUNT GERARD

The British Journals confirm in all points the accounts of siege of Antwerp we received by express, and given in a preceding column, we have therefore only to make the following extracts:—'The King set out today at twelve o'clock for the Army, attended by all his Aides-de Camp, but it is not known where he will fix his head-quarters.' —'M. F. Mecus and M. Charles de Brouckere have returned to Brussels from Paris." —'The Reserve Division of the French Army, under the command of Gen. Schramm, instead of passing through Brussels, as was announced, arirved yesterday at Malines, having passed through Frammount and Ninove.—Gen. Schramm has fixed his head-quarters at Malines.' 'The Dutch contiuued their inundations in Zealand Flanders, but General Niellon has taken measures to draw off the water by the Lieve.' 'It will require 25,000 facines and 40,000 sacks of earth to fill the fosse of the Citadel when the moment arrives for making assault through the breach.' 'Our communications with Antwerp were opened again yesterday. Foot passengers enter by the Malines and Borgerhout gates, but carriages are allowed to pass through the latter only."

OBITUARY.

The hand of death has been laid upon some that were yesterday with us. On Sunday last, the 27 inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH HURST, wife of John Hurst of this city, closed her earthly toils, after enduring a lingering disease for several months. For many years a zealous and efficient member of the Methodist Church. she was considered as amongst the Mothers in Israel, never wavering in her faith—Having lived the appointed period of her active life, she seemed for some time to have on her sandals of preparation, and in her hand the pilgrim staff which would be her stay through the valley of the shadow of death, beyond which is the rest which is reserved for those who with sincerity of heart, have borne their cross throughout the regeneration.

"————Her hopes were full—*Oh glorious hope of Immortality!*"

——On the same morning Mr. THOMAS SWANN, one of the proprietors of the City Hotel, after an illness of nine days, of bilious pleurisy. This is another distressing loss to our community of which, Mr. S. as well as his late lamented partner were amongst the most valuable members. In the prime of life—in the vigor of intellect—on the threshold of activity and usefulness—just connected with an amiable companion—surrounded by every promise of prosperity and enjoyment of life—cut down and consigned to a silent grave!—*Rep.*

Communicated.

Departed this life on Thursday night last, the 26th inst. after a severe illness, Mr. STEPHEN LEE, Sen. of South River, in Anne-Arundel county.

The many virtues, upright and industrious habits, united in the character of this worthy man, endeared him to his family, and to a numerous circle of neigbours and friends. Mr. Lee left a widow, and a large family of children, tho' it is a satisfaction to them to know that he died in the triumphs of faith, yet they cannot but long lament his irreparable loss.

——On the same day, Dr. THOMAS COWMAN, of South River.

FOR RENT.

The DWELLING HOUSE and premises, lately occupied by Mr. J. L. Boyd, situated on Church circle and adjoining the dwelling house of the subscriber — Possession may be had on the 5th of February next. For terms apply to

HENRY MAYNADIER.

Jan. 31.—3w.

ANNAPOLIS LIBRARY.

THE Stockholders of the Annapolis Library Company are requested to meet at the City Hall on Saturday next the 2nd February at 3 o'clock P. M. on business of importance.

Jan. 31. R.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised to sell, and will offer at Public Sale, on SATURDAY, the 2d instant, at 12 o'clock, M. if not previously disposed of at private sale, all that

TRACT OF LAND

at present occupied by the subscriber, of which the late James M'Culloch died seized, containing FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES. This land lies near the South river Ferry. The improvements consist of two good DWELLING HOUSES, which have been lately repaired.

The terms of sale will be made known on application to the subscriber, or to Somerville Pinkney, Esquire, Annapolis. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to visit and examine the property.

DAVID M. BROGDEN.

January 10 ts

Sold a prize of $100---Combination Numbers 14, 39, 45, in the Maryland State Lottery, Class No. 1, which was presented and cash paid—Sold at Dubois' Luckv Office.

MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 2, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore,

On SATURDAY 2d of Feb. 1833,
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.
Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$12,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,500
1	prize of	1,300
5	prizes of	1,000
10	prizes of	500
10	prizes of	400
10	prizes of	300
40	prizes of	150
40	prizes of	100
56	prizes of	50
56	prizes of	40
56	prizes of	30
112	prizes of	20
2,240	prizes of	8
15,400	prizes of	4

18,040 *prizes.*

Tickets $4—Halves $2—Quarter $1

Tickets to be had at

DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

Jan. 24, 1833. R.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers Adm'rs. of Jas. Holland, having appointed Mr. Richard C Hardesty her Agent, requests those indebted to the estate of her late Husband to make payment to him, who is authorised to settle the estate.

ANN HOLLAND.

Dec. 20.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY PROPERTY OF

A Report of the Examination of Rev. Ephraim K. Avery, charged with the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell. pp. 54 David H. Ela, 68 Cornhill, Boston.—We received this pamphlet at too late an hour last evening to be able to notice it at length, but copy the following paragraphs from the decision of one of the magistrates, with which the other concurred:—*Boston Post.*

'In my opinion, clearly, no homicide has been committed at all, but the deceased committed suicide. The evidence of that to my mind, is irresistible, drawn from circumstances and appearances at the scene of the death: If the deceased were strangled, as pretended, and then hung up, there would have been two distinct marks around her neck. The string of the calash was under the cord, and the cord then must have been put on over the calash, which could not have been done against her will; for had her struggles required the use of one arm, a person could not with a single hand have put it on without removing the calash. There were no marks of violence inconsistent with suicide on her person, or dress, or on the ground.

The marks of violence, as testified to by the women who laid out the corpse, could not have been those of another person, because the right hand of one person, applied to the right side of another, will not present the appearance in this case, unless the person stood behind, and then the prints of the fingers would be below as well as behind the print of the thumb.*

But if this were a case of homicide, there is not sufficient evidence to fix a legal suspicion of guilt upon the Respondent: and there is some part of the testimony that appears to me wholly irreconcilable with a reasonable suspicion of his guilt. * * * *

I must repeat my concurrence with my Brother How, that there is not probable cause to suspect that Ephraim K. Avery is guilty of the murder of Sarah M. Cornell.'

*It is supposed that the marks alluded to, were made by the deceased, in an attempt to produce abortion.

METROPOLIS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

MOSES LAKE—PROFESSOR:
CUTS HAIR Phisiognomically, and SHAVES Delectably!!!

☞His Dressing Room adjoining the bar of Messrs. Williamson & Shaum.

HE acknowledges with grateful emotions the continued and increasing patronage bestowed upon him by the fashionable and tasteful public of this Metropolis.

M. LAKE begs leave to continue the exercise of the consolatory sweep of his magic razor: and to confine himself more particularly to shaving the heads of this learned and distinguished community. New York may boast of her Saunders, Philadelphia of her Annets, but it was reserved for the Metropolis of the state, to present the unrivalled talents of a LAKE!

M. Lake likewise informs the gentlemen, that he can at all times furnish them with the best (tried) Razors, Combs, Stocks and Collars, Soap, &c. &c. He will be ever ready to attend to all commands in his business.

He superintends a SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT, and will cleanse CLOTHES of every description on reasonable terms.

Dec. 27

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANNE HOLLAND takes this opportunity of notifying her friends, and particularly the Members of the Legislature, that the Boarding House formerly carried on by her *deceased Husband*, will be *continued* by her in the manner it was formerly conducted. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Dec. 13.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Thomas Tongue, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby notified that a final dividend of the Personal Estate has been struck under the direction of the Orphan's court, which will be paid to them, or their attornies, on Friday the 18th day of January next, at the office of Somerville Pinkney, Esq in the city of Annapolis. The subscriber will pay such dividends, as may be called for, at his residence, before the above time.

THOMAS T. HALL,
Ad'r. T. Tongue.

Dec. 27. R.—law

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
January 22d, 1833.

ON application by petition of Sarah H. Williamson and Isaac Mayo, Executors of James Williamson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers of Anne-Arundel county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters-testamentary on the personal estate of James Williamson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at or before the 22d day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 22d day of January 1833.

SARAH H. WILLIAMSON, } Ex'rs.
ISAAC MAYO, }
Jan. 24, 1833. 6w.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable loss from Gunners, and other persons trespassing on his Farm (Horn Point) near Annapolis, is determined to forwarn all persons from hunting, guanning, or in any other way trespassing thereon. Offenders will be rigidly dealt with, and the law enforced against all who may violate this notice.

GEORGE BARBER.

Dec. 13.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the Court House, in the city of Annapolis, on MONDAY, the 4th day of March next, for the purpose of ascertaining the expenses of the county, and laying the levy. By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Jan. 17 law1n

MAIL STAGE
VIA BROAD CREEK.

DURING the session of the legislature of Maryland, the mail will be transported from Cambridge ferry to Broad creek in a stage, leaving Easton at 5 o'clock P M. on Tuesdays and Saturdays for Easton, leaving Easton at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Sundays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Annapolis by 7 o'clock P M. same evening.

Returning, will leave Annapolis at half past 7 o'clock A. M. on Mondays and Fridays, arrive at Easton by 7 o'clock P. M. same day, leave Easton on Tuesdays and Saturdays at noon, (or immediately on the arrival of the northern mail,) arrive at Cambridge by five o'clock P. M.

Passage from Cambridge Ferry to Annapolis four dollars, from Easton three dollars.

Jan. 5

THE MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

FOR the improvement and encouragement of Gardening and the promotion of Horticultural Science in the state of Maryland, with a view to the accomplishment of those important objects, have determined on having an

EXHIBITION OF PLANTS, &c.

after the manner of other Horticultural Societies. They therefore give notice, that they will cause to be held an exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, Culinary Vegetables, &c. &c. in the city of Baltimore, on the eleventh and twelfth days of the month of June, 1833.—Further, as an encouragement, they have resolved to offer three premiums, to be awarded to the three most deserving objects exhibited.

The first premium will be a piece of silver plate, of the value of $12.

The second a piece of silver plate, value $8

The third a silver medal, value $5.

The premiums to be handsomely engraved with the arms of the Society, &c. &c.

For further information on the subject, address, (post paid,)

F. H. DICKEHUT.
Chairman Committee of Arrangement, Balt.

☞Editors of papers throughout the state, are requested to give the above a few insertions.

Jan. 17.

Anne-Arundel County, Ss.

ON application to me the subscriber, a justice of the Orphans Court, of William T. Gantt, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of Insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding this his application, and that he is in actual confinement for debt only, and the subscriber having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of said petitioner, and the said trustee having given bond with security, for the faithful performance of said trust, it is therefore ordered and adjudged by me, that the said William T. Gantt be discharged from his confinement, and that he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three successive months before the third Monday of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday in April next, to shew cause if any they have, why the said William T. Gantt should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed

GIDEON WHITE.

Jan. 17 3m

BANK OF MARYLAND,
Baltimore, Dec. 24th 1831.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Institution, the following scale and rates have been adopted for the government of the officers thereof in receiving deposits of money subject to interest, viz:—

For deposites payable in ninety days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 5 per cent.

For deposites payable thirty days after demand, certificates shall be issued bearing interest at the rate per annum of 4 per cent.

On current accounts, or deposites subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor, interest shall be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent.

By order R. WILSON, Cashier.

May 17 6m

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

A NEW, CHEAP AND POPULAR PERIODICAL.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE striking features of this periodical are, that books are published in it in a form which allows of their being carried by mail, and at a rate so reasonable, that every intelligent educated person in the community can procure them. The publisher receives from England all the new books of merit, and from these, selections are made from the best class of Novels, Memoirs, Travels, Sketches, Tales, and Biography. These are printed as rapidly as an extensive printing office will admit, and forwarded by mail, carefully packed so as to carry to the most distant post office in the Union, uninjured.

This periodical commenced in October, with the popular novel of Waldstein, or the Swedes in Prague, which cost in London six dollars; it is contained entire in two numbers and a half of the Circulating Library, costing subscribers less than twenty-five cents. This was succeeded by the Memoirs of Lavallette, which cost the publisher to import eight dollars; it was likewise contained in the same space and at the same price. The sixth number commences the travels of Mr Vigne, costing in London six dollars; it will be printed entire in the "Library" for at most thirty cents! This enumeration of prices the publisher trusts, with the facility of transportation by mail, will be sufficient to induce those who receive this prospectus, to use some exertion to extend the circulation of the work in their respective neighbourhoods, as, if encouraged hereafter as he has so far been, it is his intention to lay before the American public in this form all the best books which issue from the London press.

The price is five dollars for 52 numbers, which will contain as much matter as 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopædia. This volume will comprise at least from twenty-five to thirty entire works, printed on good paper, and with the same accuracy as book work. It will form two volumes of 416 pages each, well worthy of preservation for reference, and a valuable addition to every public and private library. The publisher feels confident in stating, that the entire 52 numbers, when bound, will sell for more than the subscription price, as after a few more numbers are issued, no more will be printed than will supply actual paying subscribers.

Still further to increase the facilities of subscribers, the publisher has added another inducement for clubs to join together in their remittance. Twenty dollars will be received in full for the subscription of five individuals. This deduction will pay all postage.

Those who design to patronize this new and popular mode of publishing good books, will oblige the subscriber by forwarding their remittances as early as practicable. A five dollar note deposited in the post office will supply good reading to a family and circle of acquaintance for a whole year.

The gentleman who makes the selections for this periodical, to literary taste and education, has, from his situation, facilities for knowing what is popular and of high reputation possessed by few; to this he adds a *proper sense of the responsibility he has assumed* in catering for an extended and moral community. The publisher therefore confidently recommends the Circulating Library to heads of families, as a work which they need have no fear of introducing into any circle.

The ensuing number will contain a highly popular novel, by the English Opium Eater.

ADAM WALDIE,
Carpenter-street, near Seventh, under the Apprentices' Library, back of the Arcade, where subscriptions will be gratefully received.

Dec. 3

☞*A specimen of the Work may be seen at the office of the Maryland Gazette, where Subscriptions will be received.*

ROOMS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber having ROOMS in his House, not necessary for his own use, during the session of the Legislature, offers for Rent the whole of the second story, consisting of FIVE ROOMS, with or without Furniture. They can be made separate and distinct from the other part of the house.

HENRY S. HOLLAND.

Dec. 20. 3

NOTICE
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

HAVING made DANIEL HART my sole Agent in Annapolis, he is fully authorised to collect all debts due me, rent all property belonging to me, and, as all my property in Annapolis is for sale, to sell on such terms as he in his judgment, and my interest may think best. Therefore all persons indebted to me are fully authorised to make payment to him, and his receipt shall be good and as fully legal as if given by myself. Given under my hand this 23d day of November, 1832

THOS. B. ANDERSON.

Nov. 29. 4

CASH FOR NEGROES.
I WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes, from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
FOR ANNAPOLIS, CASTLE HAVEN, AND EASTON.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore on Friday morning next, at 7 o'clock for the above places, and will leave Baltimore on Monday for Annapolis at 7 o'clock, to return the same day. Also, will leave Baltimore from her usual place, lower end Dugan's wharf, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock for Annapolis only.

Passage to Easton or Castle Haven $3,00
Do. to or from Annapolis 2,00
N. B. All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

J. G. TAYLOR, Capt.

Jan. 3, 1833.

FRESH FALL GOODS.

GEORGE M'NEIR, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received his supply of FALL GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

Of all colours and qualities, selected from the latest importations, and which in regard to fashion and style, he thinks cannot be surpassed.—He requests his friends and the public, to whom he is much indebted for former favours, to call and examine his assortment.

GENTLEMEN'S GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c.

Oct. 18 6w

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the Public, that he has just received a large assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & VESTINGS,

Of a variety of colours and very superior in quality. He would inform those who will honour him with their custom, that he will make up at the shortest notice and most fashionable style, or to suit fancy. All who wish to get bargains will call and examine his stock of goods before they purchase elsewhere.

He has also received a handsome assortment of

STOCKS AND COLLARS,

which he will sell lower than they have ever been sold here before.

Jan. 3, 1833.

BASIL SHEPHARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just arrived with a handsome and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS,

Consisting of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Olives.—ALSO,

CASSIMERES,

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE KINDS:

Stripes, Checks and other Fancy Colours.

VESTINGS, GLOVES, STOCKS, and SUSPENDERS.

Persons are requested to call and examine his assortment.

Oct. 18 tf

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Joshua Neale, a petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this state, be and appear before the court at Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on the first Monday of March next, to file allegations, if any they have, and to recommend a permanent trustee.

By order, JO. HARRIS, Clk.
True copy, JO. HARRIS, Clerk.
Saint-Mary's County Court.

Nov. 29 3m

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC:
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court.
December Term, 1832

ON application by petition of Anne Holland, Administratrix of James Holland, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of December 1832.

ANNE HOLLAND, Adm'x.

Dec. 20.

Anne-Arundel County, to wit:

WHEREAS Abner Linthicum, Jr. late Collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath returned to the commissioners for said county, the following list of lands on which there is no personal property to pay the same, to wit:

Names of Persons.	*Names of Lands.*	*Amount of tax due.*
William Cook,	Swamp,	$1 76
Richard Smith,	Name unknown,	1 80
Joseph Hood,	Part of Finland,	0 45
Jane Sproston,	Mores Newmarket,	6 75
Rebecca Dulany's heirs	2 Lots in Annapolis,	0 57
Thomas Morgan,	House and Lot in Annapolis,	0 75
William Childs of Wm. heirs,	Name unknown,	1 50
Ann Chew,	Part of Ayres and Chew's Right,	14 16
Mary Little,	Name unknown,	0 45
John Hall Lane,	Carmichael's Chance,	2 16
Ann Watkins,	Washington,	1 80

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the county charges aforesaid are paid on or before the 20th day of January 1833, that the said Land or such part thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax and cost thereon, will be sold on that day to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the act of Assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges of the several counties of this state.

ABNER LINTHICUM, Jr.
late Collector A. A. county.

January 10.

THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST,
IN CONVENIENT FORM.

A NEW edition of the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List," in pamphlet form, will be issued on the first of January, 1833. It will contain a carefully corrected Bank Note List, giving the names and place of location of all the banks in the United States, together with the rates of discount on the notes of each. Prices of Gold and Silver. Also, a correct description of all Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which are now, or have ever been in circulation, on any of the various Banking Institutions. This list will embrace descriptions of more than fifty Counterfeit Notes which have been detected since the first edition of our pamphlet was issued. The subscriber respectfully requests all who may have any information in relation to Counterfeit and Altered Notes, which has not as yet been published in the "Detector," to send the same to his office without delay, as it is his wish to make the "Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List" as correct as it is possible to have it.

The pamphlet will be published on a royal sheet, and will contain twenty four pages. The price will remain as heretofore, 12½ cents each, one dollar per dozen, or six dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred. All orders must be addressed to

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
No 6, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Dec. 20.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application of John W. Baker of Anne-Arundel county, by petition in writing to me the subscriber, a Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying me to grant to him the benefit of the insolvent Laws of this state, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said John W. Baker having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceding the time of his application, within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said John W. Baker, and the said trustee having given bond with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said John W. Baker having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday of April next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also for his personal appearance before said county court on the third day of April next, for the final hearing of his application, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, "An act relating to insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors and the said John W. Baker having before me taken the oath directed to be taken by the said insolvent laws for the delivery up of his property, *these are therefore to certify*, that I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said John W. Baker. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty two.

GIDEON WHITE.

Nov. 22 3m

Prince-George's County Court,
October Term, 1832.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the creditors of Edmund Key and William N. Dorsett, petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the State of Maryland, be and appear before the court at Upper Marlborough Town, on the first Monday in April next, to file allegations, (if any they have) and to recommend a permanent Trustee for their benefit.

Test, AQUILA BEALL Clk.
Of Prince George's county court.

Dec. 27.—law3m*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Ann Pentrice, late of the City of Annapolis, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby requested to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 21st day of June next, otherwise they may be excluded all benefit from said Estate.

ANN LAMDEN, Adm'x.

Dec. 20. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans' Court,
January 8th, 1833.

ON application by petition of William Pumphrey, (of Wm.) administrator of Gassaway Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAMUEL BROWN, Jun.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Gassaway Stewart, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 8th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of January 1833.

WM. PUMPHREY (of Wm.) Adm'r.

January 10. 6w.